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DRAFT FINAL UPDATED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

12/01/1996

PRC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.

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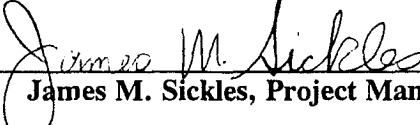
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**HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
DRAFT FINAL UPDATED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

December 1996

Prepared by

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NOTE:

Words and terms presented in bold in the text of this community relations plan are defined in the glossary, which follows the references at the end of the document.

All abbreviations and acronyms used in the text of this community relations plan are included in the abbreviations and acronyms list at the front of the document.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAC	Citizens Advisory Committee
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DTSC	California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control
EFA WEST	Engineering Field Activity West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HLA	Harding Lawson Associates
IR	Installation Restoration
PAH	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PRC	PRC Environmental Management, Inc.
RAB	Restoration advisory board
ROD	Record of decision
SI	Site inspection
SAEJ	Southeast Alliance for Environmental Justice
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SLUG	San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners
WESTDIV	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Division

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) is conducting environmental activities at Hunters Point Shipyard in San Francisco, California, to identify and clean up environmental contamination that may have resulted from past activities at the old shipyard. The environmental activities are being conducted under the Navy's **Installation Restoration (IR) Program** (see Appendix A for more detail). The Navy developed the IR program to identify, assess, and clean up or control contamination from past hazardous waste disposal operations and hazardous materials management practices. The IR program is designed to be consistent with the requirements of the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)**, as amended by the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**.

As part of the IR program, the Navy developed a communication program to inform and involve the public in the decision-making process. That program is contained in this community relations plan, a model for the Navy to use for **community relations** activities at Hunters Point Shipyard. A community relations plan was first prepared for Hunters Point Shipyard in January 1989 and is available for public review at the information repositories (see Table 1 and Figure 1). This 1996 updated community relations plan was prepared to reflect new interests and concerns of the community surrounding Hunters Point Shipyard, as well as to provide instructions and procedures for implementing required and recommended community relations activities throughout the IR process.

This community relations plan updates the 1989 plan, is prepared in accordance with the IR program requirements, and complies with CERCLA. Published documents used in preparing the community relations plan include EPA's guidance document, "Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook" (1992) and the **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Community Pollution Contingency Plan**, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 300. Information gathered during community interviews and from technical reports of environmental investigations conducted at Hunters Point Shipyard was also used in the preparation of this community relations plan.

Engineering Field Activity West, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (EFA WEST) is the agency responsible for implementing IR program activities, including community relations, at Hunters Point Shipyard. EPA provides regulatory oversight at Hunters Point Shipyard. EPA provides guidance to

make sure that agreement is reached between the Navy and regulatory agencies on all technical issues concerning the investigation, **cleanup**, and community relations work at Hunters Point Shipyard, and that the work is completed under applicable federal law. Additionally, all closing military bases are required to establish a Base realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team. This requirement is part of the President's Fast Track Program to expedite cleanup at closing bases by creating a cooperative and efficient relationship between regulatory agencies and the Navy. The BCT established at HPS is a unique partnership between the navy, the U.S. EPA, and the DTSC, each of which contributes one key member to the BCT. The BCT directs cleanup activities and is accountable for expediting the cleanup schedule and ensuring that all cleanup programs follow applicable laws and regulations and are protective of the public health and environment. The BCT also interacts with the RAB and the greater community regarding cleanup activities. A primary benefit of establishing the BCT is the assurance that all cleanup decisions receive joint acceptance from the Navy and state and federal regulators.

The Navy's representative on the BCT serves as the BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) as well as the RAB Navy Co-Chair with a community RAB member. The RAB co-chairs jointly coordinate RAB activities and set the agenda for RAB meetings.

Appendix B provides a more complete list of federal and state agencies with which the Navy works to clean up Hunters Point Shipyard. Table 1 identifies Navy and EPA points of contact for Hunters Point Shipyard and shows the locations of the information repositories.

This community relations plan provides the following information:

- An overview of the community relations plan
- The facility background
- An overview of the IR program site activities
- A community profile of Bayview-Hunters Point
- A summary of community interviews and concerns
- The objectives and highlights of the IR community relations program
- A schedule of community relations activities

TABLE 1

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONTACTS AND INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD**

NAVY CONTACTS

Community Relations:

Mr. Jeff Young
Department of the Navy
Engineering Field Activity West
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
900 Commodore Way, Code 60B
San Bruno, California 94066-2402
(415) 244-3041

Technical Activities:

Mr. Michael McClelland
Department of the Navy
Engineering Field Activity West
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
900 Commodore Way, Building 105
San Bruno, California 94066-2402
(415) 224-3048

EPA CONTACT FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Ms. Dorothy Wilson (H-1-1)
Community Relations Specialist
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 744-2179/(800) 231-3075

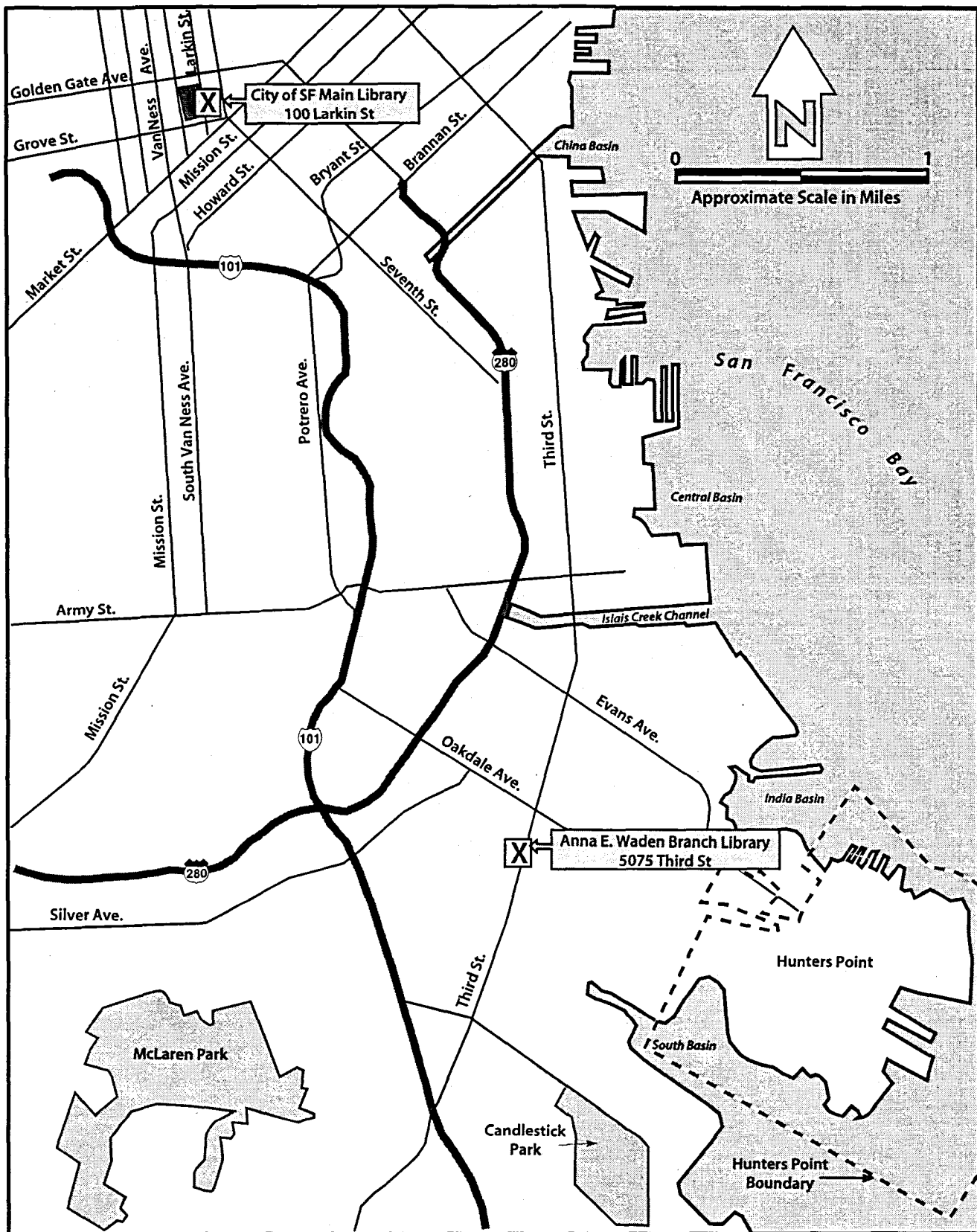
INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Information repositories have been established for the public to provide information on the Hunters Point Shipyard IR program. Figure 1 provides a location map for the information repositories. The information repositories contain general information about the cleanup process and technical documents regarding specific cleanup activities. Interested parties may review the documents by visiting the information repositories at the following locations:

City of San Francisco Main Library
100 Larkin Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Phone: (415) 557-4400
Hours: Mon 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue, Wed & Thu 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Fri 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sat 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sun 12 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Anna E. Waden Branch Library
5075 Third Street
San Francisco, California 94124
Phone: (415) 715-4100
Hours: Mon & Tue 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Wed 1 p.m. - 9 p.m.
Thu & Fri 1 p.m. - 6 p.m.
Sat 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Closed Sun

Figure 1
Information Repositories Location Map



2.0 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The purpose of this community relations plan is to develop and maintain an open and meaningful community relations program that involves the public throughout the IR process at Hunters Point Shipyard. This community relations plan identifies the concerns of community members who may be affected by, and are interested in, current and planned cleanup activities at Hunters Point Shipyard. The community relations plan outlines procedures to address their concerns, establishes a means for maintaining communication between the Navy and the community, and provides opportunities for the community to participate in decisions regarding cleanup. This community relations plan will continue to be updated as needed to address evolving concerns and public information needs, as well as new IR developments that may occur at Hunters Point Shipyard.

To identify community concerns, the Navy conducted interviews over a 3-week period in October and November 1995 with a cross-section of community residents, local elected officials, **restoration advisory board (RAB)** members (see Appendix C), local business representatives, and local educators. The Navy conducted the interviews to (1) learn about the community's level of understanding regarding environmental cleanup activities at Hunters Point Shipyard, (2) assess the community's information needs, (3) identify the community's concerns regarding potential impacts related to the cleanup activities, (4) understand the relationship between the Navy at Hunters Point Shipyard and the community, and (5) aid in updating the community relations plan. The community needs reflected in this document are based on findings from the interviews. Appendix D provides a copy of the interview questionnaire guide used in conducting the community interviews, and a list of those interviewed.

This community relations plan will continue to be updated as needed to identify and address public concerns and public information needs.

This community relations plan is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0 provides an introduction to the community relations plan and identifies points of contact and locations of information repositories.
- Section 2.0 presents the organization of the community relations plan.

- Section 3.0 provides background information about Hunters Point Shipyard, including its location, physical description, and history.
- Section 4.0 presents an overview of the **IR program** parcels, including past and present activities.
- Section 5.0 provides background of the Bayview-Hunters Point community, including demographics, economics, physical setting, and involvement with the facility.
- Section 6.0 discusses public involvement and the restoration advisory board at Hunters Point Shipyard.
- Section 7.0 summarizes key comments and concerns discussed during the community interviews. (The summary of community concerns and interests presented in Section 7.0 reflect solely the views of those interviewed and should not be construed as reflecting the views of the authors of this community relations plan).
- Section 8.0 states the objectives of the IR community relations program~ presents the required and recommended community relations activities~ discusses the establishment and implementation of the RAB (see glossary for definition)~ and presents a strategy for maintaining meaningful dialogue with the community.
- Section 9.0 discusses the schedule for conducting community relations outreach activities. A list of references cited in this community relations plan and a glossary of terms used in the community relations plan follow Section 9.0. Appendices A through I provide supplemental information, as follows:

Appendix A	Installation Restoration Program Overview
Appendix B	List of Associated Regulatory and Public Agencies
Appendix C	List of Restoration Advisory Board Members
Appendix D	Interview Questionnaire Guide
Appendix E	Parcel A Proposed Plan
Appendix F	Hunters Point Shipyard Environmental Mailing List
Appendix G	Suggested Public Meeting Locations
Appendix H	Hunters Point Shipyard Newsletters
Appendix I	Response to Agency Comments

3.0 FACILITY BACKGROUND

This two-part section provides background information on Hunters Point Shipyard. Section 3.1 describes the facility's location and physical features, and Section 3.2 presents a brief history of the facility.

3.1

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The main portion of Hunters Point Shipyard is located in the southeastern part of San Francisco, and extends eastward into San Francisco Bay (Figure 2). Hunters Point Shipyard is bounded on the north and east by the San Francisco Bay and on the south and west by the Bayview-Hunters Point district of San Francisco. This portion of Hunters Point Shipyard consists of 936 acres: 493 are on land and 443 are under water. The remaining portion of Hunters Point Shipyard consists of 3.39 acres of off-base property, the railroad right-of-way. The right-of-way, which is approximately 3,200 feet long and 30 feet wide, extends off site to the west of Hunters Point Shipyard.

3.2

HISTORY

Hunters Point was operated as a commercial drydock facility from 1869 until 1939, when the U.S. government received title to the land at Hunters Point Shipyard. During its occupancy of Hunters Point Shipyard, the Navy expanded the facility with the purchase of an additional 585 acres of land, doubling the facility's size.

During the first 5 years of its existence (1939 to 1944), the facility was known as U.S. Naval Drydocks, Hunters Point. On November 30, 1945, the facility was redesignated the U.S. Naval Shipyard Hunters Point, a separate component of the San Francisco Naval Base. From 1945 to 1974, the shipyard was predominantly used as a repair facility by the Navy. Additional acreage, mostly on the south side of the base, was acquired in 1957, increasing the size of the facility again. During this period, the Navy was one of the largest employers in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Hunters Point was deactivated in 1974 and remained relatively unused until 1976.

In 1976, the Navy leased 98 percent of Hunters Point Shipyard to a private ship-repair company, Triple A Machine Shop (Triple A). Triple A leased the property from July 1, 1976, to June 30, 1986. During the lease period, Triple A used the facility to repair commercial and naval vessels and subleased portions of the property to various other businesses for warehousing distribution centers and light industry. Triple A left the facility in March 1987. By that time, the Navy had resumed occupancy of the facility. Many of the subtenants under Triple A's lease remained tenants after the Navy returned to Hunters Point Shipyard.

Due to the presence of hazardous materials from past Navy and private operations at the shipyard, Hunters Point Shipyard was placed on the **National Priorities List** in 1989. Since Hunters Point Shipyard is a federal facility, it cannot use **Superfund** money to cover cleanup costs. The Navy is responsible for the cost of the cleanup.

In 1991, Hunters Point Shipyard was one of the bases listed by Congress as a closing base under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Environmental contamination at Hunters Point Shipyard was to be cleaned up and the property made available for nondefense use.

Hunters Point Shipyard was designated as a "B" site by the Agency of Toxic Substances and Disease Registry in 1991. This designation means it poses no immediate threat to human health but has the potential to pose a long-term threat to human health (ATSDR 1994). On March 31, 1994, control of Hunters Point Shipyard was transferred to EFA WEST.

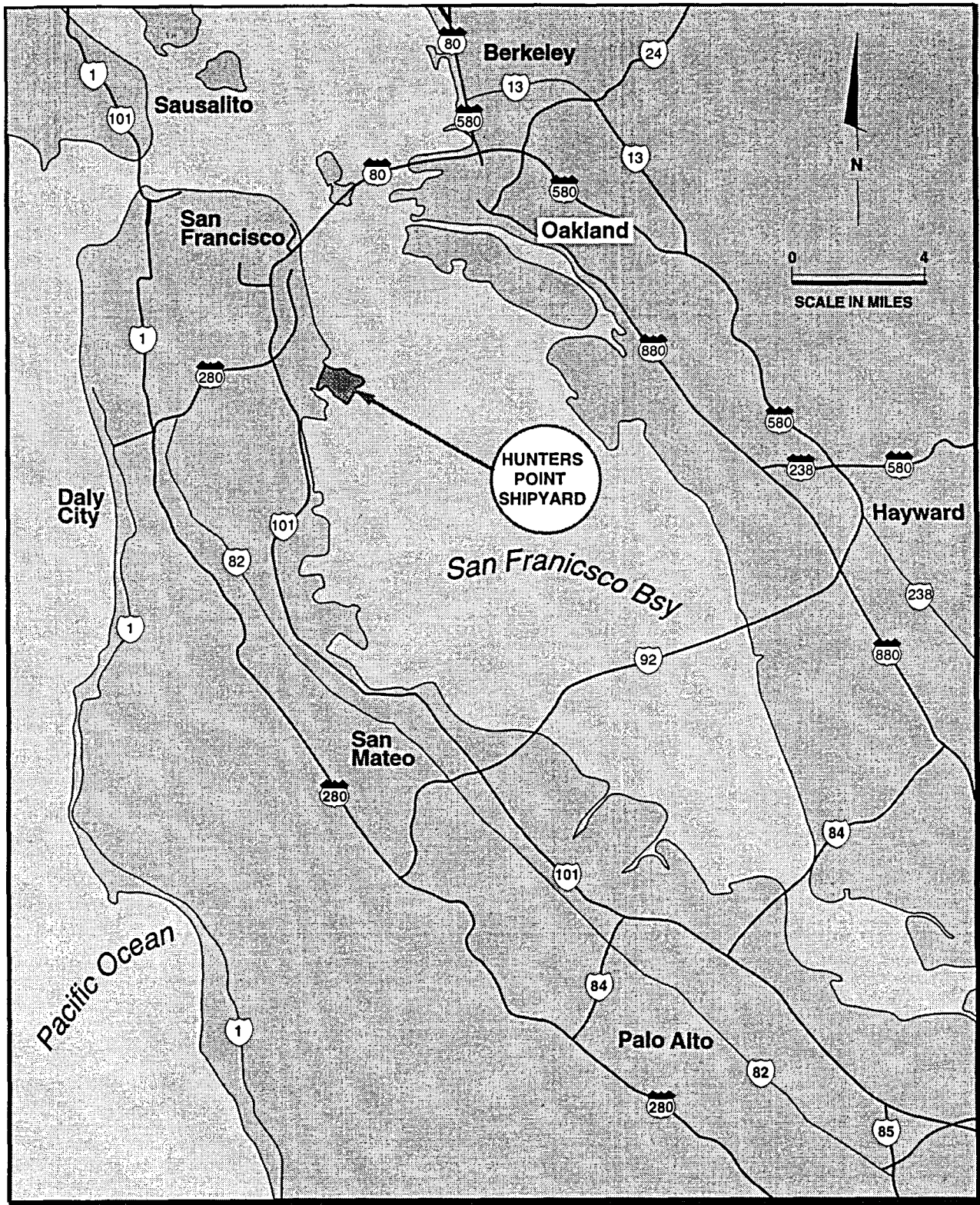


FIGURE 2
HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD
SITE LOCATION AND VICINITY MAP

4.0 OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES AT INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SITES

This section describes the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) program, as it applies to Hunters Point Shipyard. Section 4.1 provides a general background of the IR program sites at Hunters Point Shipyard. Section 4.2 describes the individual IR program parcels at Hunters Point Shipyard. Section 4.3 provides the status and strategy of the IR program.

4.1 BACKGROUND OF INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SITES

At Hunters Point Shipyard, 78 sites have been identified under the Navy's IR program, including 14 called **site inspection** (SI) sites and 64 called installation restoration (IR) sites. In addition, there are several other types of sites (site assessment sites, underground storage tank sites, and sites that may have radiation contamination) that are not installation restoration program sites. However, they are described below because they are investigated along with the installation restoration program sites. Table 2 is a quick-glance history of installation operations at Hunters Point Shipyard.

4.1.1 Installation Restoration Program Sites

The SI sites are those where the nature and extent of the contamination has been determined, and no further investigation is necessary, although some clean up may be necessary under the IR program. Site investigation activities at Hunters Point Shipyard involved reviewing historical information to determine whether contamination may be present, taking samples of the soil and **groundwater**, and analyzing the samples to see if contamination is present. The site investigation was completed in 1994.

The IR sites need a more thorough investigation of the soil, groundwater, **surface water**, people, and wildlife. The investigation helps determine the level, type, and extent of contamination at a site, as well as the possible ways that people or the environment may be exposed to contamination at the site. Depending on the results of the investigation, some cleanup may be necessary.

The sites most recently added to the installation restoration program are **site assessment** sites. A site assessment identifies sites with any potential releases of contaminants over the last 10 years, and recommends a combined site inspection and remedial investigation. A site assessment for Hunters Point Shipyard was completed in 1994, and the results are reported in the "Final Site Assessment Report, Potentially Contaminated Parcels B, C, D, and E, Naval Station Treasure Island, Hunters Point Annex" (PRC and HLA 1995). The site assessment included field investigations at 75 sites containing a total of 110 buildings and areas. Further investigation was recommended for 28 of the 75 sites due to observed or potential releases of chemicals to the environment. The 28 site assessment sites are being investigated along with installation restoration sites.

There are 48 underground storage tank sites at Hunters Point Shipyard. Underground storage tanks at Hunters Point Shipyard previously stored fuel oil, solvents, gasoline, brine, waste oil, and water. At this time, the Navy has removed 36 underground storage tanks, 10 underground storage tanks have been closed in place, and two more are being closed in place. As a result of leakage and contamination at 28 underground storage tank sites, 25 of these sites are being investigated with other sites in the IR program. The three remaining underground storage tank sites have been recommended for no further action because the contaminants present at the three sites do not constitute any threat to human health or the environment.

The Navy also is evaluating for radioactive contamination those sites that were used for radiological research by the Navy Radiological Defense Laboratory. A number of sites, including former Navy Radiological Defense Laboratory buildings that are not located in known "SI" or "IR" sites, will be looked at to see if documents are on file that clear them for release~ if not, they will be screened for radiation.

4.1.2 Designation of Parcels for Investigation

In April 1992, the Navy divided the installation into five geographic parcels, A through E. In 1995, the Hunters Point Shipyard shoreline and the land offshore, approximately 443 acres below the water of San Francisco Bay, became Parcel F. Figure 3 shows the location of Parcels A through F at Hunters Point Shipyard. Each IR program site is grouped into one of the six parcels. The basic objectives of creating the geographic parcels were to (1) help solve problems that resulted from

multiple sites with diverse contaminants and (2) speed up the restoration and transfer of Hunters Point Shipyard to the city of San Francisco while protecting human health and the environment.

A **remedial investigation and feasibility study** will be conducted for each parcel. The Navy conducts the remedial investigation and the feasibility study at the same time. The remedial investigation involves studying groundwater, surface water, soil, biological samples to determine the types of contaminants and to find out how far the contamination spread. During the feasibility study phase the scientists study various clean up alternatives. The remedial investigation and feasibility study reports will incorporate all of the information obtained from IR program sites, site assessment sites, and underground storage tanks sites located within each parcel. Facility-wide investigations, such as the ecological assessment and air sampling, will also be included in the remedial investigation and feasibility study reports.

4.2 INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM PARCELS

The following section provides the physical description, the geography, and the major contaminants present at each parcel at Hunters Point Shipyard.

4.2.1 Parcel A

Parcel A consists of about 90 acres of a central area and a western adjacent area that is connected by Crisp Avenue. In August 1995, a **proposed plan** (see Appendix E) was prepared for Parcel A. The proposed plan described different ways the Navy could clean up Parcel A, and explains why the Navy recommends one way of cleaning up over others. On November 28, 1995, the Navy signed a legal document called a **record of decision**. The record of decision explains the decision of "no further action" for Parcel A. The record of decision explains that since there are no chemicals or hazardous waste at Parcel A that may harm people or the environment, the Navy does not need to do any cleanup at that parcel. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)~ the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)~ and California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (Regional Water Board) concur with the conclusion stated in the Parcel A Record of Decision (Navy 1995).

4.2.2 Parcel B

Parcel B (see figure 3) consists of about 66 acres of northeast shoreline and lowland coast. The following sites are located at Parcel B: site SI-31, part of site SI-45, sites IR-06, IR-07, IR-10, IR-18, IR-20, IR-23, IR-24, IR-25, IR-26, IR-42, IR-46, IR-60, IR-61, and IR-62~ and part of sites IR-50 and IR-51. Figure 4 shows the IR site locations at Parcel B.

The soil layers of Parcel B primarily consist of artificial fill lying on top of the Bay Mud deposits or bedrock. The artificial fill, composed of clays, silts, sands, and gravels, covers approximately 95 percent of the ground surface and was taken from excavation of former hills at Hunters Point Shipyard. The fill is absent along the uplands in the south.

The major types of chemical contaminants detected in soil and groundwater in Parcel B include **volatile organic compounds** (carbon-containing substances that easily evaporate at room temperature and are found, for example, in some solvents or used in dry cleaning), **semivolatile organic compounds** (carbon-containing substances that do not evaporate easily at room temperature and are found, for example, in motor oil and diesel fuel), **pesticides**, **polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)** a class of manufactured chemicals able to withstand high temperatures and insulate electrical currents), gasoline and oil, and metals. Identified sources of these chemicals include leaking sumps (drainage pits) containing volatile organic compound solvents~ leaking fuel (gasoline and diesel) lines and aboveground and underground storage tanks~ releases of waste oil to the ground surface~ sandblast material~ overturned or leaking drums containing volatile organic compounds, fuel, or oil~ volatile organic compounds and metals washed into floor drains that discharge to the storm drain storm system~ and leaking PCB-containing transformers.

4.2.3 Parcel C

Parcel C (see figure 4) consists of about 77 acres of northeast central shoreline and lowland coast. It consists of site SI-45~ IR-27, IR-28, IR-29, IR-30, IR-49, IR-57, IR-58, IR-63, and IR-64~ and part of sites IR-50 and IR-51. Figure 5 shows the IR program site locations at Parcel C.

The primary types of chemical contaminants detected in soil and groundwater in Parcel C include volatile organic compounds, semivolatile organic compounds, pesticides, PCBs, petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline and diesel, and metals. Identified sources of these chemicals include leaking sumps containing volatile organic compounds and semivolatile organic compounds, leaking fuel (gasoline and diesel) lines and underground storage tanks, sandblast material, and leaking PCB-containing transformers.

4.2.4 Parcel D

Parcel D (see figure 6) consists of about 128 acres of southeast central shoreline and lowland coast. It contains sites SI-32, SI-44, and SI-48~ part of sites SI-38, SI-50, and SI-51~ sites IR-08, IR-09, IR-16, IR-17, IR-22, IR-33, IR-34, IR-35, IR-36, IR-37, IR-53, IR-55, IR-65, IR-66, IR-67, IR-68, IR-69, IR-70, and IR-71~ and part of sites IR-39 and IR-45. Figure 5 shows the IR site locations at Parcel D.

The major types of soil and groundwater contaminants at Parcel D include volatile organic compounds, semivolatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline and diesel, and metals. Identified sources include leaking sumps (drainage pits) and floor drains containing volatile organic compounds, leaking underground storage tanks, leaking steam lines containing waste oils, release of waste oils and petroleum hydrocarbons to the ground surface, sandblast material, leaking pickling tanks containing hexavalent chromium, and leaking PCB-containing transformers.

4.2.5 Parcel E

Parcel E (see figure 7) consists of about 135 acres of south shoreline and lowland coast. It contains sites SI-40, SI-47, SI-74, and SI-75~ part of sites SI-38, SI-50, SI-51, and SI-54~ sites IR-1/21, IR-02, IR-03, IR-04, IR-05, IR-11, IR-12, IR-13, IR-14, IR-15, IR-45, IR-52, IR-56, IR-72, IR-73, and IR-76~ and part of sites IR-39 and IR-45. Figure 6 shows the locations of the IR sites at Parcel E.

The surface and near surface soil in Parcel E is predominantly artificial fill taken from bedrock dug up at the upland areas of Parcel A. However, the industrial landfill (IR-1/21) in the northwest end of the parcel contains domestic and industrial wastes, including sandblast materials and construction

debris. The artificial fill is on top of Bay Mud Deposits throughout most of Parcel E, with the exception of the north corner of IR-1/21, the Bay Mud is absent.

The major types of chemical contaminants detected in soil and groundwater in Parcel E include volatile organic compounds, semivolatile organic compounds, total petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs, and metals. Identified sources include a part of the industrial landfill, former oil reclamation ponds, leaking aboveground and underground storage tanks, surface waste disposal sites (for example, waste oils and PCBs), sandblast waste, and scrap yards.

4.2.6 Parcel F

Parcel F consists of approximately 443 acres of lands under the water of the San Francisco Bay. In 1995, the under water lands became officially known as Parcel F.

The offshore contaminants of potential concern that have been detected in Parcel F include semivolatile organic compounds, pesticides/PCBs, **polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons** ([PAH] organic substances often occurring naturally and also found in fuels), and metals.

4.3 INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM STATUS AND STRATEGY

The Navy is developing a comprehensive strategy to address the clean up of environmental contamination for each parcel at Hunters Point Shipyard. The schedule for each of the parcels identifies dates for the remedial investigation report, the feasibility study, the proposed plan, and the record of decision. The first record of decision was signed for Parcel A in November 1995. Over the next several years, record of decisions are expected to be signed for Parcels B, C, D, and E. The last record of decision, for Parcel E, will also be the base-wide record of decision. Parcel F may or may not require a record of decision based on the results of the Phase 1B ecological risk assessment. Table 3 identifies all IR program sites within Parcels B through E at Hunters Point Shipyard, and the pertinent issues associated with each site (PRC 1995).

TABLE 2
HISTORY OF INSTALLATION OPERATIONS
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Period	Type of Operation	Hazardous Substance Activities	Owners
Pre - 1800s	Residential; fishing	Unknown	Spanish land grants
1800 to 1840	Residential; fishing; shipping	Unknown	Jose Cornelio Bernal, John Townsend, and Cornella de Boom
1840 to 1867	Commercial shipping; Hunters Point had a timber pier and docking facilities	Ship building and repair and dry dock operations; other information not available	Robert, Phillip, and John Hunter
1867 to 1900	Commercial shipping; building and completion of Dry Dock 1; ship repair; shrimp fishing and processing	Ship building and repair and dry dock operations; other information not available	California Dry Dock Company
1900 to 1908	Commercial shipping; building and completion of Dry Dock 2; ship repair; shrimp fishing and processing	Ship building and repair and dry dock operations; other information not available	San Francisco Dry Dock Company
1908 to 1939	Commercial shipping; building and completion of Dry Dock 3; ship repair; shrimp fishing and processing	Ship building and repair and dry dock operations; other information not available	Union Iron Works (subsequently purchased by Bethlehem Steel)
1939 to 1941	Dry docks for Navy ships; ship repair	Information not available	Navy (facilities were leased to Bethlehem Steel)
1941 to 1945	Dry docks for Navy ships; building and completion of Dry Dock 4 (which was subsequently designated an historic site)	Ship building and repair and dry dock operations; other information not available	Navy canceled the lease in 1941 and took possession of Hunters Point

TABLE 2
HISTORY OF INSTALLATION OPERATIONS (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Period	Type of Operation	Hazardous Substance Activities	Owners
1945 to 1974	Dry docks for Navy ships; establishment and administration of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory	Industrial landfill; pickling and plate yard; oil reclamation ponds; machine shops; fuel/oil storage; radiological research operations; maintenance shops; battery overhaul; plating shop; acid mixing plant; sheet metal shop; paint shops; forge shop; foundry; aluminum casting; sandblasting activities and disposal; service stations; electronics shops; pipefitting shop; rigging shops; shipfitting shop; hazardous waste storage areas; automotive shops; Poseidon missile operations; scrap yard; open burn area; and transformer storage yard	Navy
1974 to 1976	Shipyards deactivated and relatively unused during this time	Information not available; minimal base activities	Navy
1976 to 1986	Navy leased most of facility to Triple A Machine Shop; Triple A subleased many buildings to other commercial businesses	Triple A activities were primarily commercial ship repair; City of San Francisco sued, alleging illegal disposal of large amounts of hazardous waste, including sandblast grit, spent petroleum solvents, acids, and paint sludges	Navy
1986 to 1990	Navy resumed occupancy of facility, but not shipyard operations; many commercial business tenants that were previously on site remained	Under investigation	Navy
1990 to Present	Hunters Point Shipyard placed on base closure list (1991); Hunters Point Shipyard placed on National Priorities List (1989); preliminary and remedial investigations and cleanups necessary for transfer of land to public currently in progress	Under investigation	Navy

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EXTENSIVE RESEARCH WAS PERFORMED BY NAVFAC
SOUTHWEST RECORDS OFFICE TO LOCATE THE MISSING
PAGE. THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INSERTED AS A
PLACEHOLDER AND WILL BE REPLACED SHOULD THE
MISSING ITEM BE LOCATED.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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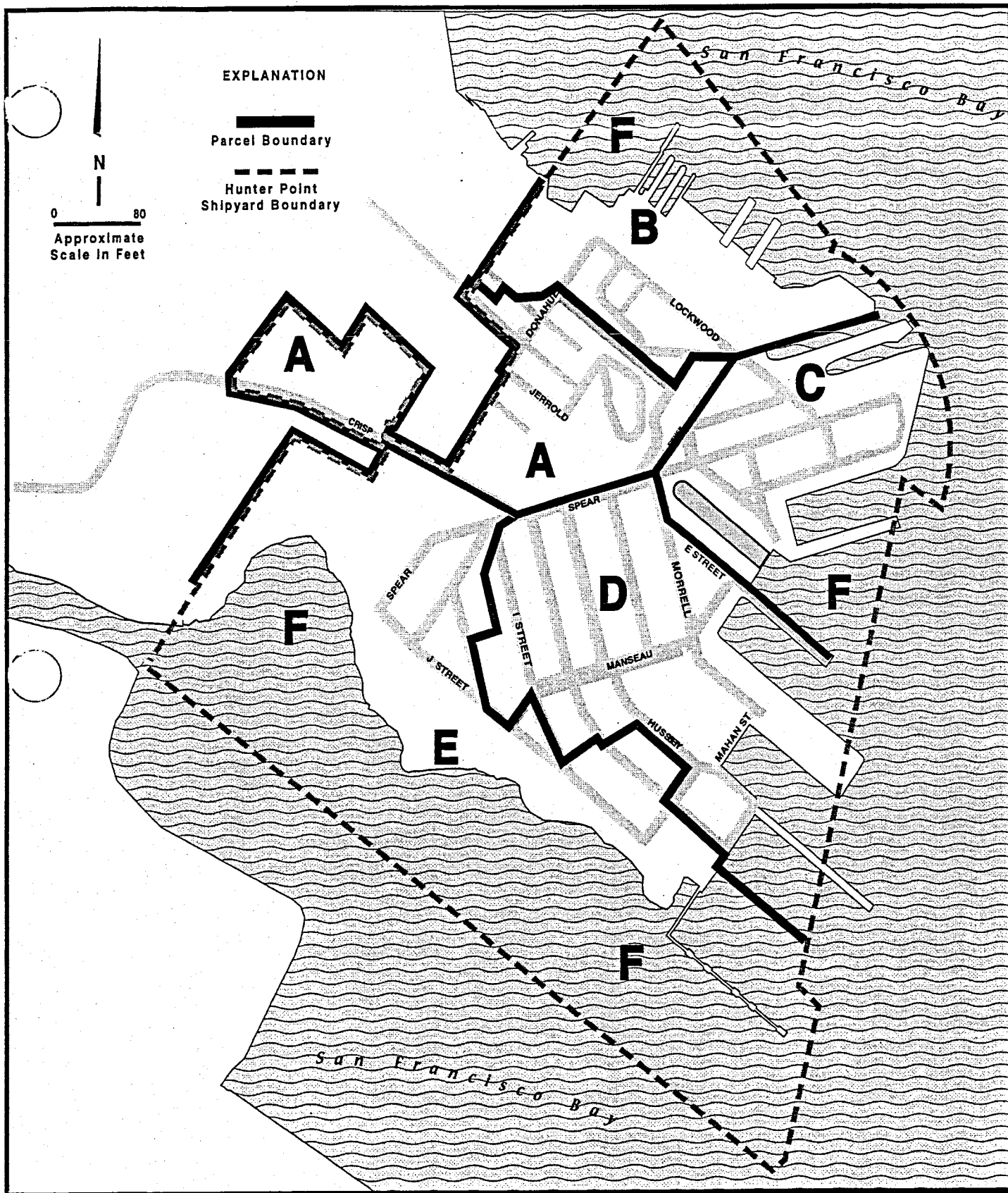
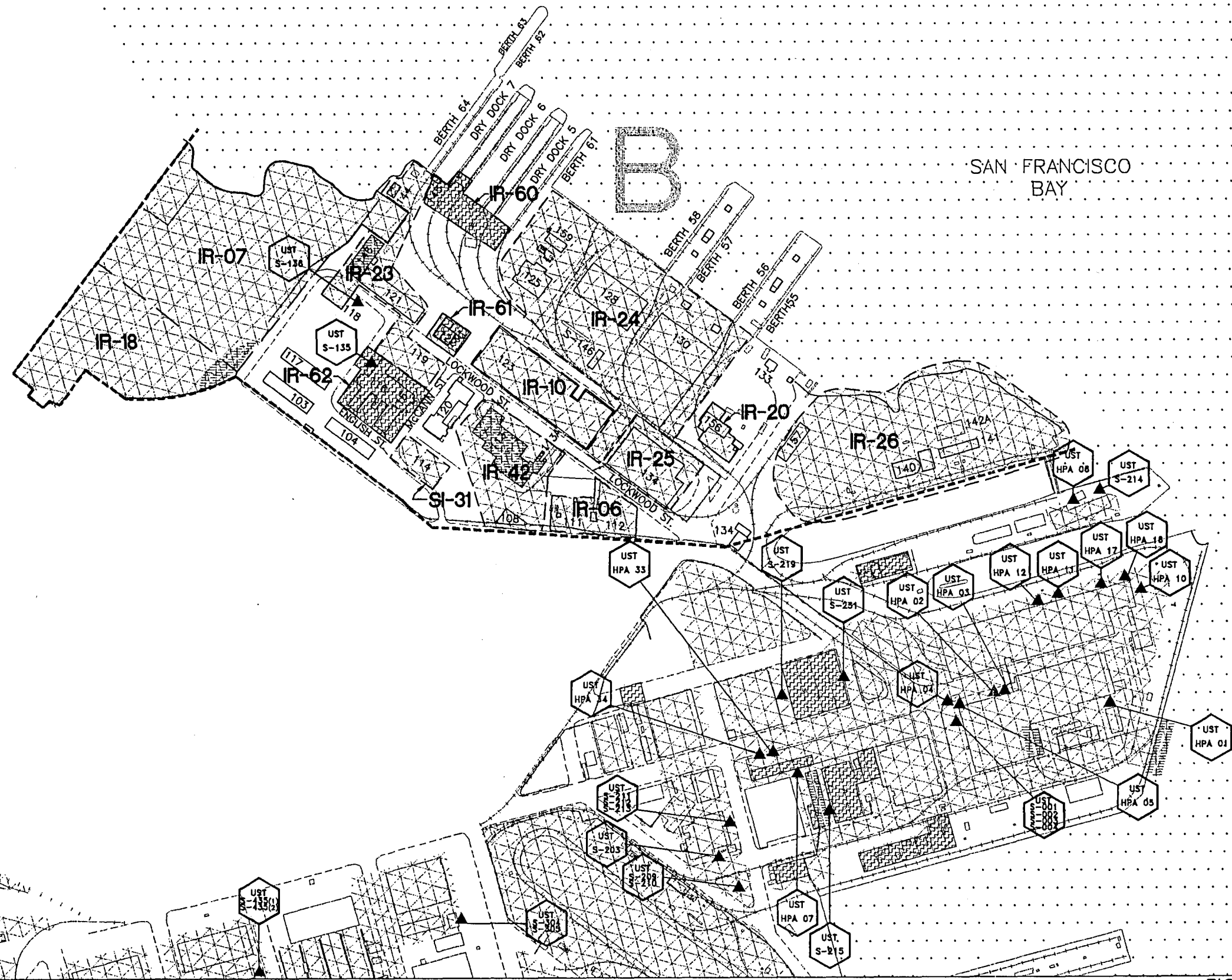


FIGURE 3
HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD
PARCEL LOCATION MAP



200' 0 200' 400'
SCALE: 1"=400'

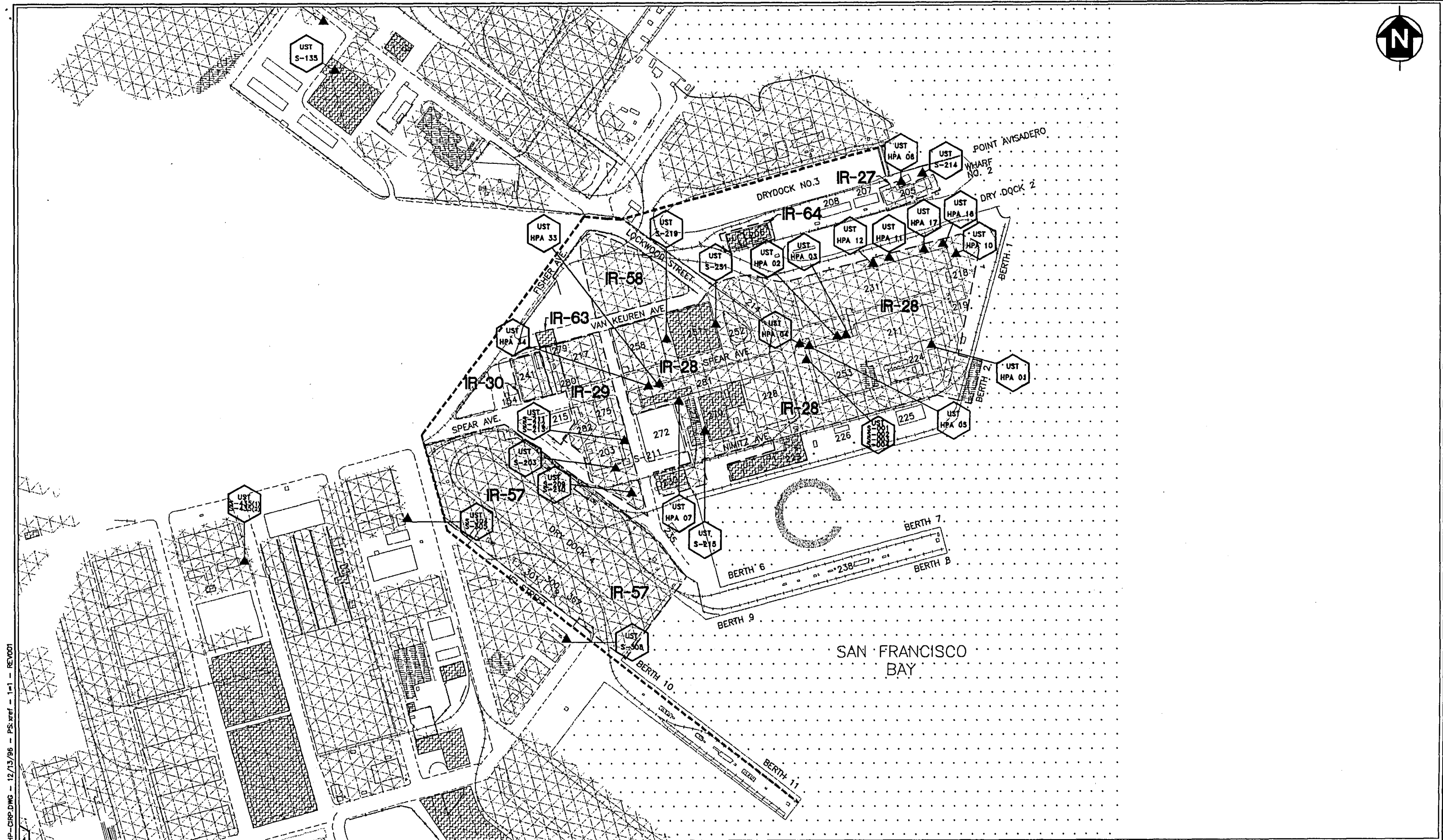
LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| | IR SITES | | UST SITE | | EXISTING BUILDINGS |
| | SITE ASSESSMENT | | PARCEL BOUNDARY | | FORMER BUILDINGS |
| | RADIATION SITES | | | | |

FIGURE 4
PARCEL "B"
IRP SITES
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

KCH(SF)044-0310HP-BIRP.DWG - 12/13/96 - PS:ref:c-upd-d-upd - 1=1 - REV001

NOTE: Legend applies to the parcel of concern ONLY.



KCK(SF)044-0287/HP-CRP.DWG - 12/13/96 - PS: vref - 1-1 - REV001

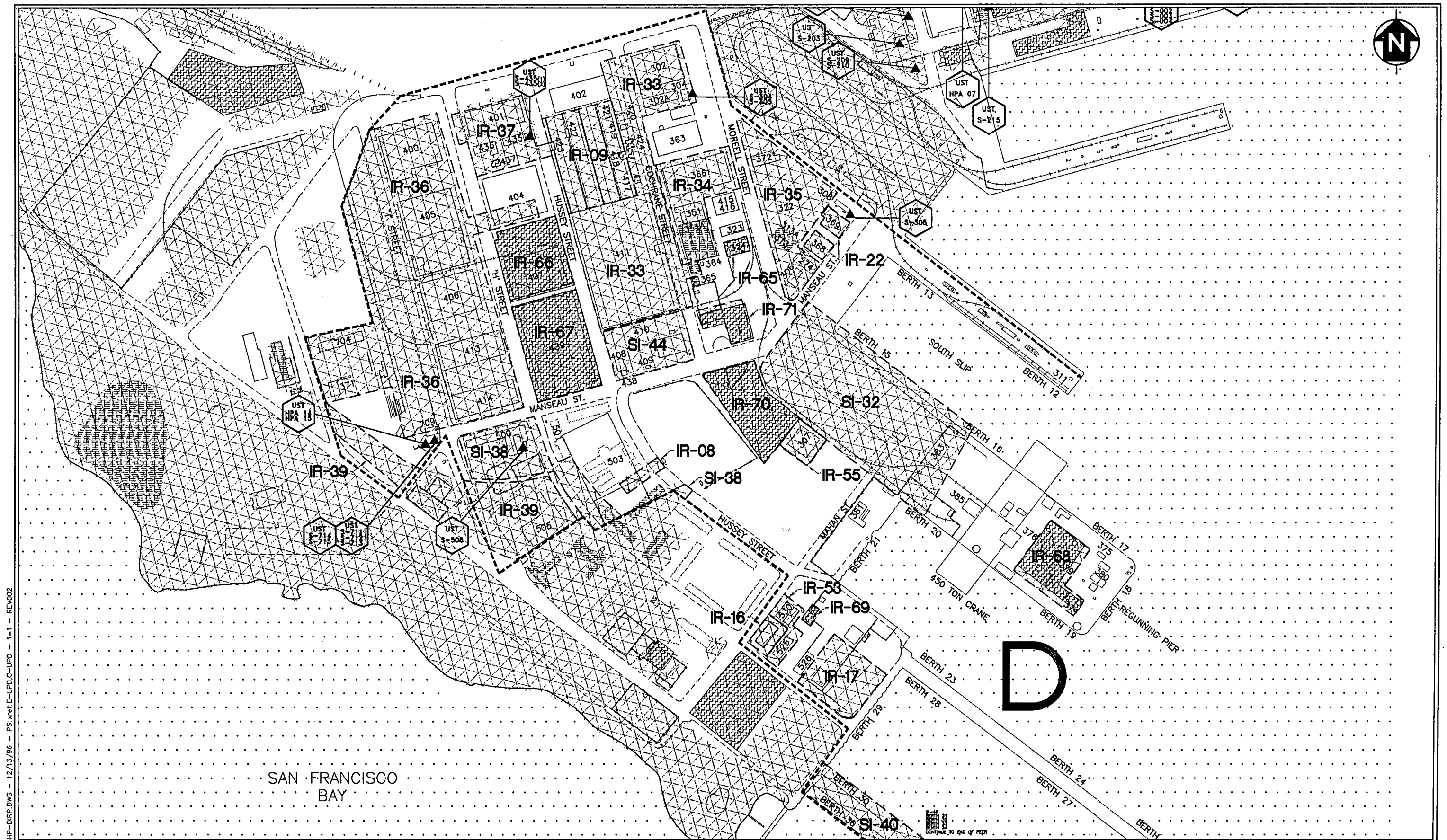
200' 0 200' 400'
SCALE: 1"=400'

LEGEND

	IR SITES		UST SITE		EXISTING BUILDINGS
	SITE ASSESSMENT		PARCEL BOUNDARY		FORMER BUILDINGS
	RADIATION SITES				

NOTE: Legend applies to the parcel of concern ONLY.

FIGURE 5
PARCEL "C"
IRP SITES
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX



KCH(SF)044-0287HP-DIRP.DWG - 12/13/96 - PS:ref:E-UPD,C-UPD - 1-1 - REV002

SAN FRANCISCO
BAY

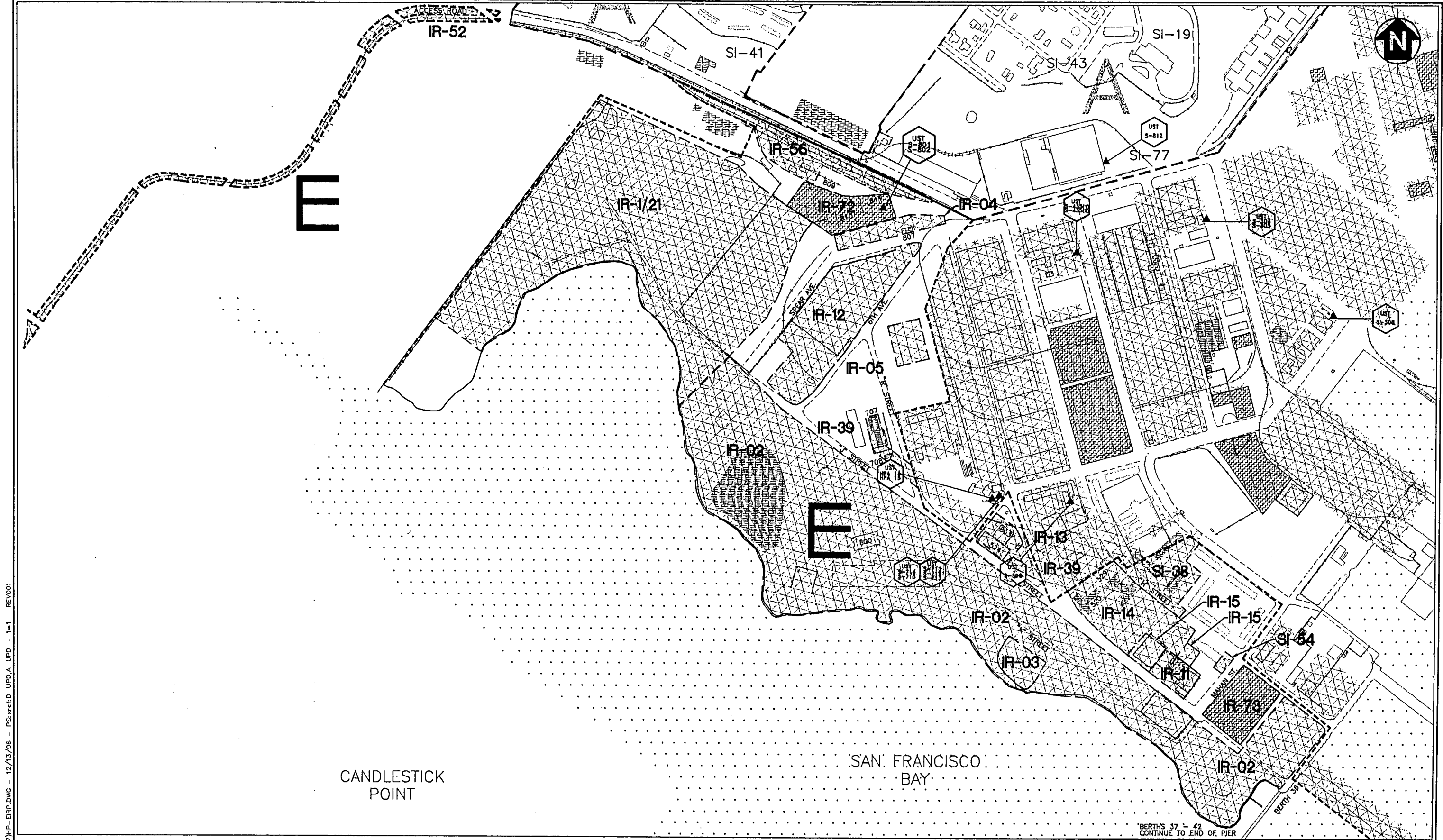
200' 0 200' 400'
SCALE: 1"=400'

LEGEND

	IR SITES		UST SITE		EXISTING BUILDINGS
	SITE ASSESSMENT		PARCEL BOUNDARY		FORMER BUILDINGS
	RADIATION SITES				

NOTE: Legend applies to the parcel of concern ONLY.

FIGURE 6
PARCEL "D"
IRP SITES
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX



KCH(SF)044-0287)HP-EIRP.DWG - 12/13/96 - PS:refD-UPD,A-UPD - 1=1 - REV001

250' 0 250' 500'
SCALE: 1"=500'

LEGEND

	IR SITES		UST SITE		EXISTING BUILDINGS
	SITE ASSESSMENT		PARCEL BOUNDARY		FORMER BUILDINGS
	RADIATION SITES				

NOTE: Legend applies to the parcel of concern ONLY.

**FIGURE 7
PARCEL "E"
IRP SITES
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX**

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
A	--	--	SI-19 ^b	Bldg. 901 (Officers Club)	Sandblast waste, oily material	No significant findings	No further action; to be released to City
A	59-4	--	SI-41 ^b	Bldgs. 816 and 818	Chlorine, radioactive material	No significant findings	No further action; to be released to City
A	--	--	SI-43 ^b	Bldg. 906 (Gardening Tool House)	Pesticides, fertilizers	Pesticides in soil; soil removed	No further action; to be released to City
A	--	--	IR-59	Parcel A groundwater investigation			No further action; to be released to City
A	--	--	SI-77	UST S-812 at bldg. 813	Fuels	No significant findings	No further action; to be released to City
B	--	--	SI-31	Bldg. 114	Sandblast waste, radioactive material	No significant findings	To be determined
B	59-10	--	IR-06	Bldgs. 111 and 112, and Tank Farm with above ground storage tanks	Diesel fuel, lubricating oil, stoddard solvent	VOCs, PAHs, TPH-d, TOG, PCBs, and metals detected in soil and groundwater	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-07	Sub-base Area	Diesel fuel, paint, solvents, sandblast waste, waste oils	PAHs, TPH-d, and TOG detected in soils; TPH in groundwater	To be determined
B	59-11	--	IR-10	Bldg. 123 (Battery and Electroplating Shop)	Waste acids (with metals)	Waste acids in storm drains; cyanide in landfill; heavy metals in floor drains; VOCs detected in soil and groundwater	To be determined
B	--	Not Numbered	IR-18	Waste Oil Disposal Site (Dago Mary's) and Triple A Site	Waste oil	Waste oil contamination; TOG and metals in soil and groundwater	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
B	--	--	IR-20	Bldg. 156	Unknown chemicals, reclaimed oil	Cracked and stained asphalt; fluid and sludge in sump; unidentified pond-like feature; PCBs and TPH-g in soil; TOG and metals in groundwater	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-23	Bldgs. 146, 161, and 162 UST S-136 at bldg. 118 SA No. 77 (bldg. 145)	Fuels, oils, paint resins, other unknown chemicals	Spillage of oil and diesel in storm drains; PAHs, pesticides, PCBs, TOG, and metals in shallow soil	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-24	Bldgs. 124, 125, 128, and 130	Acids, various chemicals, solvents, PCBs, paint	Various chemicals including VOCs, methyl ethyl ketone, and hydrocarbons stored on a portion of the site; poor housekeeping identified; low levels of VOCs, PAHs, PCBs and TOG detected in soil; TPH-d detected in groundwater	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-25	Bldg. 134	Sludge, oil, solvents	Oil and corrosive materials identified on floor and under machines; sumps, drums, dip tanks, and machines are of concern; VOCs, PAHs, pesticide, TOG, TPH-d, and motor oil detected in soil	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-26	Bldg. 157 and Area XIV (area north of Dry Dock 3)	Oils, paint, sandblast waste, PCBs, asbestos	Oily sludge and staining, a transformer, and storm drain sediments identified; sandblast material and asbestos suspected PAHs, PCBs, TOG, TPH-d, TPH-g, and metals detected in soil	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
B	--	--	IR-42	Bldgs. 109, 113, and 113A	Oil, grease	Oil and grease, pitted floor stains, and possible buried tank identified	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-46	Fuel Distribution Lines/ Tank Farm (utility investigation)	Diesel fuel, lubricating oil	VOCs, PCBs, PAHs, TPH, and metals detected in soil beneath the fuel lines	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-60	SA No. 76 (Dry Docks 5, 6, and 7)	Sandblast grit, paint, fuel	Degraded asphalt and concrete observed at the site	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-61	SA No. 79 (bldg. 122)	Lubricating oils, transformer oil, battery acids	Potential oil and grease, PCBs and acid contamination	To be determined
B	--	--	IR-62	SA No. 82 (bldgs. 115 and 116) UST S-135 at bldg. 116	Hydraulic fluid, oils, glues, stains	Machine shop, transformer substation, blower apparatus, and an UST at the site	To be determined
C	--	--	IR-27	Bldg. 205 USTs HPA-06 and S-214 at bldg. 205	Lubricating oil, dielectric fluid, asbestos	Asbestos, petrochemicals, lead oil and dielectric fluids identified; TOG detected in the pump chamber water sample	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
C	--	--	IR-28	<p>Bldgs. 211/253, 219, 230, 231, 258, 270, 271, and 281</p> <p>UST HPA-01 (bldg. 211); USTs HPA-02, HPA-03, HPA-04, HPA-05, S-001, S-002, S-003, and S-004 (bldg. 253); UST HPA-07 (bldg. 272); USTs HPA-10, HPA-11, HPA-12, HPA-16, and HPA-17 (bldg. 231); UST S-215 (bldg. 271); USTs S-219 and S-251 (bldg. 251)</p> <p>SA No. 94 (bldg. 251), SA No. 99 (bldg. 230), SA No. 100 (bldg. 281), SA No. 101 (bldg. 273), SA No. 102 (bldg. 270), SA No. 103 (bldg. 271), and SA No. 111 (bldg. 229)</p>	Fuels, oils, paint, solvents, PCBs, sandblast waste, and other unknown chemicals	Staining, oil releases; VOCs, PAHs, pesticides, PCBs, TPH-d, TOG, and metals detected in soil; VOCs, PAHs, and metals detected in groundwater	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
C	--	--	IR-29	Bldgs. 203, 217, 275, 279, 280, and 282 USTs S-203, 209, 210, 211, 212, and 213 at bldg. 203	Fuel, oil, acid, paint, unknown chemicals, aluminum oxide, sandblast waste	VOCs, PAHs, pesticides, PCBs, TPH-d, TOG detected in soil and storm drain sediments; UST sites; soil discoloration; photo and paint residues; possible leakage to storm drains of metals, particulates, and sandblast materials; VOCs identified in groundwater	To be determined
C	--	--	IR-30	Bldg. 241	Oil, asbestos	Stained and discolored soils; oozing oil and asbestos; potentially contaminated unlined utility trench; VOCs and metals in soil	To be determined
C	--	--	IR-57	Dry Dock 4 Area	Oil, PCBs, sandblast waste	Sandblast materials; oil staining from transformers; TOG, PAHs, PCBs, and metals detected in storm drain sediments	To be determined
C	--	--	IR-58	Scrap Yard (north of bldg. 258)	Oil, miscellaneous debris	Oil stains on soil; miscellaneous debris may contain oils, leaking lead acid batteries, and other leaking materials; VOCs, PAHs, pesticides, PCBs, TPH-d, TOG, and metals detected in soil; VOCs and pesticides detected in storm drain sediments	To be determined
C	--	--	IR-63	SA No. 89 (bldg. 278)	Unknown	The former building may have been a possible paint storage location	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
C	--	--	IR-64	SA No. 90 (bldg. 206)	Transformer oil, batteries	Building is clean except for debris around outside. Big oily area or stained area not observed	To be determined
D	--	9	IR-16	Container Storage Area	PCBs, unknown chemicals	Low levels of hydrocarbon and metal identified, miscellaneous chemicals identified	To be determined
D	--	--	SI-48 ^b	Suspected Steamlines at former bldg. 503	Waste oil, PCBs	The suspected steam lines did not exist according to site inspection field investigation	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-08	Former bldg. 503 (now bldg. 606) PCB Spill Area	PCBs	On-site transformers likely sources; VOCs, SVOCs, TPH-d, TOG, and metals detected in soil; PAHs in groundwater	To be determined
D	59-8	--	IR-09	Pickling and Plate Yard	Acids	Containment vault, storm drains, and pickling tanks; potential sanitary sewer contamination; PAHs, TPH-d, and lead detected in soil; PAHs and lead detected in groundwater	To be determined
D	--	10, 11	IR-17	Drum Storage and Disposal Site	Industrial debris	Minor staining and debris; metals in soil and groundwater	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-22	Bldgs. 368 and 369 UST HPA-308 at bldg. 308	Fuel, oils, sandblast waste, asbestos	Metals in soil; VOCs, PCBs and metals in groundwater	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
D	--	--	SI-32 ^b	Bldg. 383 and Regunning Pier	Radioactive material	No significant findings	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-33	Bldgs. 302, 302A, 304, 364, 411, and 418 UST S-304 and S-305 at bldg. 304 SA No. 116 (bldg. 417, 418, and 424), and SA No. 125 (bldg. 365)	Fuels, oils, paint solvents, unknown chemicals, acids, and sandblast waste	VOCs, PAHs, PCBs, TPH, TOG, and metals detected in soil, floor drain, and sump sediments; TPH-g and PCBs detected in storm drain sediments; lead detected in groundwater	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-34	Bldgs. 351 and 366	Acids, oils, and unknown chemicals	VOCs and lead detected in storm drain sediments; VOCs, PCBs detected in shallow soil	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-35	Bldgs. 274, 306, 313, 313A, 322, 372 and area bounded by Manseau, Moreell and E Streets (south of Dry Dock 4)	Unknown chemicals, PCBs, sandblast waste	Oil staining, PCB leaks, potential radiation issue; PAHs, PCBs, and metals detected in floor drain sediments and surface soils. High metal levels in sandblast materials.	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
D	--	--	IR-36	Bldgs. 371, 400, 404A, 405, 406, 413, 414, 704, 710, and area west of bldg. 405 USTs HPA-14, HPA-15, S-711, S-712, S-713, S-714 and S-715 at bldg. 709	Oils, PCBs, solvents, unknown chemicals, miscellaneous debris	Miscellaneous debris, scrap metal, PCBs, and leaking equipment; staining and poor housekeeping; VOCs, SVOCs, PCB, TPH-g and metals in soil; VOCs, SVOCs, TPH-d, and TOG in groundwater	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-37	Bldgs. 401, 423, 435, and 436 UST S-435(1) and S-435(2) at bldg. 435 SA No. 117 (bldg. 437)	Paint, solvents, unknown chemical(s)	PCBs and TOG in surface soil samples; VOCs, PCBs, pesticides, and metals in storm drain sediments	To be determined
D	--	--	SI-44 ^b	Area near bldgs. 408, 409, 410, and 438 SA No. 126 (bldg. 438)	Sandblast waste	Sandblast materials and debris; metals in storm drain sediments; PAHs in sandblast grit sample	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-53	Bldgs. 525 and 530	Oil, fuel, adhesives, paint, unknown chemicals	Oil and/or possible chemical staining; PAHs, PCBs, TOG, and metals in soil	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-55	Bldg. 307	Oil, unknown hazardous material	Oil leaks and soaking; underground vaults; PAHs, TOG, and metals in soil	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-65	SA No. 123 (bldg. 324)	Carbon dioxide cylinders	Potential PCBs and chlorine contamination	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
D	--	--	IR-66	SA No. 127 (bldg. 407)	None	Gravel yard in the north of building is used for truck maintenance, storage and parking. Minor oil staining was found	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-67	SA No. 128 (bldg. 439)	Metals, acids, paints	A PCB drum, possible USTs and dry wells	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-68	SA No. 131 (bldg. 378)	Diesel	A 10,000-gallon aboveground fuel tank on the north side of generator shed providing fuel for the engine. There is surface staining on platform and exposed soil inside shed	To be determined
D	--	--	IR-70	SA No. 137 (area northeast of bldg. S-308)	Possible sandblast material	Stains on floor, trash and sand around building	
D	--	--	IR-71	SA No. 140 (Crane Storage Yard at corner of Manseau and Moreell Streets)	Lubricating oil, fuel	Stains in soil	To be determined
E	--	--	SI-40 ^b	Bldg. 527 and Pier 2	PCBs	No significant findings	To be determined
E	--	--	SI-47 ^b	Fuel Distribution Lines, UST S-505	Diesel fuel, oil	Oil identified in lines	To be determined
E	--	--	SI-54 ^b	Building 511A	Miscellaneous debris	No significant findings	To be determined
E	--	1, 6	IR-1/21	Industrial Landfill, and area southwest of bldg. 810	Municipal refuse, industrial refuse, drums, paint containers, asphalt, asbestos, sandblast waste, waste oil and oil containing PCBs, other unknown liquid waste	VOCs, PAHs, PCBs, TPH-d, TPH, TOG, and metals in soil; VOCs, PCBs, and metals in groundwater	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
E	59-9 59-2	2, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19	IR-02	Bay Fill Area, Burn Disposal Area, and UST S-505 excluding IR-03	Industrial debris, drums, paint containers, asphalt, asbestos, sandblast waste, waste oil and oil containing PCBs, other unknown liquid waste	Possible groundwater migration into bay; VOCs, PAHs, PCBs, TPH-d, TPH-g, TOG, and metals in soil; VOCs, PCBs, and metals in groundwater	To be determined
E	59-1	Part of 17	IR-03	Oil Reclamation Ponds	Oil, unknown liquid wastes, sandblast waste	Waste oil in upper aquifer identified; VOCs, PAHs, PCBs, TPH-d, TPH-g, TOG, and metals in soil; VOCs, PCBs, and metals in groundwater	To be determined
E	59-5	3	IR-04	Bldg. 807 (Scrap Yard Shed)	Capacitors, scrap metal (lead and copper), drums, asbestos, batteries, other unknown liquid wastes	No significant findings	To be determined
E	59-6	--	IR-05	Old Transformer Storage Yard	Batteries (containing acids, metals), PCBs	Metal residues, PCBs, and oils releases	To be determined
E	59-7	--	IR-11	Bldg 521 (Power Plant) SA No. 142 (bldg. 521)	Solvents, paint, asbestos fuel, transformer oil	Asbestos, solvents, and paints, PCBs, leaking drum in bldg. 521; PCBs and metals in soil; TPH detected in groundwater	To be determined
E	--	Part of 3, Part of 4	IR-12	Disposal Trench and Salvage Yard (bldg. 702)	Oil, acids, bases, solvents, lead-based paint, paint containers, sludges, other unknown wastes	Oil and liquid chemical contamination; staining; VOCs, PAHs, PCBs, TPH-g, TPH-d, TOG, and metals detected in soil; VOCs, PAHs, TPH-d, TPH-g, and TOG detected in groundwater	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
E	--	Part of 5, Part of 6	IR-13	Old Commissary Site (former bldgs. 524 and 803)	Fuel, oils, PCBs, miscellaneous waste	Potential contamination from drums, waste piles, and transformers; PCBs and metals in soil; metals in groundwater	To be determined
E	--	Part of 6, Part of 7	IR-14	Oily Liquid Waste Disposal Site, bldgs. 506, 510, 510A, 518, and 529	Oil, mixed waste, miscellaneous debris, sandblast waste	Oil, mixed waste, sandblast waste, staining, sludges, and debris identified; metals in groundwater	To be determined
E	--	12, 13	IR-15	Oily Waste Ponds and Incineration Tank	Waste oil, miscellaneous debris	No surficial oil pond or incinerator tank remaining; disposal site for oil and debris; PAHs, TPH-d, TPH-g, and TOG in soil; VOCs, SVOCs, TPH-d, TPH-g, TOG and metals in groundwater	To be determined
E	--	--	IR-52	Railroad right-of-way (off-site west of facility)	Paint, resins, oil, miscellaneous debris	Soil staining and random waste dumping; potential chemical treatment of lumber and railroad ties; TOG, PCBs, and metals in soil	To be determined
E	--	--	IR-56	Area VII, Railroad Tracks	Pentachlorophenol (wood preservative)	VOCs, PAHs, and metals in soil	To be determined
E	--	--	IR-72	SA No. 146 (bldg. 810) UST S-801 and S-802 at bldg. 811	Solvents, acids, greases, soil cuttings, cleaning agents	Hydrocarbon material stored at the site. Spills and leaks observed.	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
E	--	--	IR-73	SA No. 150 (asphalt batch plant northwest of pier 2)	Diesel fuel, asphalt stock	Stained and damaged asphalt	To be determined
E	--	--	SI-74	Bldg. 815, a formerly used defense site	Unknown	Potential chemical contamination	To be determined
E	--	--	SI-75	Bldg. 820, a formerly used defense site	Unknown	Potential chemical contamination	To be determined
E	--	--	IR-76	Area surrounding bldgs. 830 and 831 (formerly used defense site)	Unknown	Potential chemical contamination	To be determined
D,E	--	--	SI-38 ^b	Bldgs. 500, 506, 507, 509, 510, and 517 UST S-508 at bldg. 500	Bldg. 500: none	TOG and metals detected in soil	To be determined
D,E	--	--	IR-39	Bldgs. 505, 519, 707, 708 and IR-13 sites	Unknown chemicals	PCBs, TPH-g TPH-d, and TOG detected in soil	To be determined
A,B,C, D,E	--	--	SI-45 ^b	Steamlines (utility investigation)	Waste oils	Fluids in lines to be removed	To be determined
B,C	--	--	IR-49	Fuel Distribution Lines at bldgs. 203 and 205 (utility investigation)	Fuel, fuel oils	Lines contained fuel and other fluids	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued).
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Parcel	IAS Site	Triple A Site	IRP Site	Description	Suspected Material Used and/or Disposed of at Site	Findings	Final Recommendation
B,C,	--	--	IR-50	Storm Drains and Sanitary Sewer Lines (utility investigation)	Unknown	Contaminants in sediments in storm drain catch basin	To be determined
A,D,E	--	--	SI-50 ^b	Storm Drains and Sanitary Sewer Lines (utility investigation)	Unknown	Contaminants in sediments in storm drain catch basin	To be determined
B,C,	--	--	IR-51	Former Transformer Sites	PCBs	Stained soils in Parcels B and C	To be determined
A,D,E	--	--	SI-51 ^b	Former Transformer Sites	PCBs	No evidence of stained soil or leaking from existing equipment	To be determined

TABLE 3
IRP SITE SUMMARY TABLE^a (Continued)
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Notes:

IAS	Site numbers assigned under the Navy's Initial Assessment Study Program.
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
PAH	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
SA	Site numbers assigned after site assessment investigation
SVOC	Semivolatile organic compounds
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons
TPH-d	TPH diesel
TPH-g	TPH gasoline
TOG	Total oil and grease
Triple A	Sites named under the San Francisco District Attorney's Investigation of Triple A Machine Shop.
UST	Underground storage tank
VOC	Volatile organic compounds

a All sites in Table 3 are being evaluated under the Hunters Point Annex Installation Restoration Program.

Designation of a site as "IR" indicates that a site has undergone **preliminary assessment** and site inspection (SI) level of investigation under the CERCLA process. The site has been recommended for further investigation at the remedial investigation level. The recommendation is based on the detected presence of contamination by **hazardous substances** and the need to adequately characterize its nature and extent.

b Designation of a site as "SI" denotes that site has undergone preliminary assessment and site inspection level investigation. No further investigation to define the nature and extent of contamination is recommended.

5.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section provides a brief review of the Bayview-Hunters Point community, including information concerning the human population, economics, physical setting, and involvement with Hunters Point Shipyard.

5.1 COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

The community surrounding Hunters Point Shipyard is rich in ethnic diversity. The total population of the Bayview-Hunters Point community is about 28,000 residents. About 60 percent of the residents in the Bayview-Hunters Point community are African American, making up 22 percent of the African American population in San Francisco. Asian Americans comprise about 21 percent of the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Hispanics total slightly more than 9 percent of the population. Whites are another minority within the Bayview Hunters Point community, with slightly less than 9 percent of the population (U.S. Census 1990).

There are about 9,000 households in the community, living in both public and private residential housing (single-family and multiple-family dwellings). About 55 percent of Bayview-Hunters Point residents own their homes. In comparison, only 32 percent of the city of San Francisco's residents own their homes (U.S. Census 1990).

5.2 ECONOMICS

At present, key interests of the community are related to increased employment opportunities and how potential property reuse options will affect economic viability in the community. The Bayview-Hunters Point community has an unemployment rate of 13.25 percent overall. However, the unemployment rate is as high as 22.6 percent in some areas of the Bayview-Hunters Point community. The median (the point between the lowest and highest) family income in the Bayview-Hunters Point community is approximately \$26,500. The poverty rate varies by census tract between 10 percent and 60 percent; the average is about 29 percent (U.S. Census 1990). In response to the need for increased employment and subcontracting opportunities for residents of the Bayview-Hunters Point community, the Navy has directed its contractors to develop programs that allow local residents

and small disadvantaged businesses to have increased subcontracting opportunities. As part of this effort, the Navy's contractor has presented information regarding current employment opportunities at public meetings held by the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) and the Hunters Point Shipyard restoration advisory board (RAB). Innovative strategies and expanded interactions with the Bayview-Hunters Point community have been implemented to foster community involvement and economic revitalization so that local businesses and residents may become involved in the cleanup process at Hunters Point Shipyard.

5.3 PHYSICAL SETTING

Section 5.3 discusses the surrounding area, land use, community facilities, and open spaces at and around Hunters Point Shipyard.

5.3.1 Surrounding Area and Land Use

Bayview-Hunters Point has an established land-use pattern, with industry and housing as the dominant uses. The area is bounded on the south by Candlestick Point State Park, the Yosemite Canal, the Alice Griffith public housing project, and Candlestick Park Stadium. Hunters Point Annex forms part of Bayview-Hunters Point eastern boundary, and Bayshore Boulevard helps define its western boundary. Cesar Chavez (formerly Army) Street, stretching from San Francisco Bay to U.S. Highway 101, forms the northern border of the area.

More than one-half of the land in Bayview-Hunters Point is devoted to industrial use. The areas where industry is the major land use are the northern industrial area, India Basin, Hunters Point Annex, South Basin East, and South Basin West. Hunters Point Shipyard is the single largest industrial area in the Bayview-Hunters Point area (San Francisco Redevelopment Agency 1994).

Bayview-Hunters Point's major commercial area is along Third Street, which divides the district. According to the San Francisco Planning Department, very few Bayview-Hunters Point residents shop regularly on Third Street. This is due to the general unattractiveness of the street, lack of variety in essential neighborhood-serving retail uses, empty storefronts, and an over concentration of liquor stores (San Francisco Redevelopment Agency 1994).

There are nearly 200 vacant sites scattered throughout Bayview-Hunters Point that are zoned by the city's planning department for residential use. Vacant sites occur at a much higher rate than throughout the rest of the city.

5.3.2 Community Facilities and Open Spaces

The Bayview-Hunters Point community has a significant number of multi-purpose community facilities including the Bayview Opera House, the Southeast Community College Center, and the old Wells Fargo Bank building, which now serves as a community center.

The amount of park land per 1,000 inhabitants averages about 10.36 acres, about twice that of the city of San Francisco, which averages 5.5 acres per 1,000 inhabitants. The large amount of park land within the Bayview-Hunters Point community is due to the inclusion of the 155-acre Candlestick Point State Recreation Area. Other city parks and recreational facilities within the Bayview-Hunters Point community include Youngblood Coleman Playground, Hilltop Park, Adam Rogers Park, Lee Recreation Center, Milton Meyer Recreation Center, Bayview Playground, Gildman Playground, and King Pool.

6.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD AT HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD

The level of community interest and involvement of the community at Hunters Point Shipyard is significant. The Bayview-Hunters Point community has long expressed interest in ongoing hazardous waste investigations at Hunters Point Shipyard. Section 6.0 provides information concerning public involvement regarding the environmental cleanup work at Hunters Point Shipyard. Section 6.1 discusses general environmental activities including the CAC; Section 6.2 describes the technical review committee; and Section 6.3 describes the restoration advisory board (RAB).

6.1 GENERAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Community relations activities have been underway at Hunters Point Shipyard since late 1987. Community members participate in various activities, including public meetings, open houses, and

workshops sponsored by the Navy. In August 1994, the Navy hosted its first "open house" at Hunters Point Shipyard to provide local residents with first-hand information regarding the cleanup work. Representatives from the Navy, regulatory agencies, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, and local citizens participated in the open house.

In 1991, Mayor Art Agnos established the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) to provide a formal vehicle to address citizen concerns and interests with regard to the future use and redevelopment of HPS. The CAC, which meets monthly, is charged with collecting public opinion and working with city agencies to ensure that the needs of the community are addressed (PRC 1995). The CAC provides updates and recommendations to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and works in conjunction with the agency to execute the master plan for Hunters Point Shipyard.

6.2 TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

In the 1990s, the Navy created a citizens' review committee called the technical review committee. The purpose of the technical review committee was to review environmental cleanup documents produced by the Navy. In 1994, the Navy decided to change the technical review committee into a RAB based on President Clinton's five-point plan and Department of Defense and EPA guidance.

6.3 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

On July 2, 1993, President Clinton announced a major plan to speed the economic recovery of communities like the Bayview-Hunters Point community where military bases such as the shipyard had closed. One very important element of President Clinton's plan was to create Restoration Advisory Boards or "RABs." RABs are joint citizen and Navy committees formed at individual military installations. RABs are advisory committees and provide the community with additional opportunities to participate in the environmental cleanup at the neighboring military base. It is important to note that the RABs are intended to increase community participation in the cleanup process by involving a cross-section of the community involved with or affected by the cleanup at Hunters Point Shipyard. This includes not only the Navy and local residents and community groups, but also regulatory agency representatives. Unlike the technical review committee, which was a Navy-run scientific advisory committee, the RAB is jointly run by the Navy and local community members.

6.3.1 Restoration Advisory Board Structure and Membership

The RAB is co-chaired by one Navy representative and one community representative. The Navy co-chair was designated by EFA WEST. The community co-chair is elected by the community representatives on the RAB, and serves for a 2-year term.

All RAB members serve for a 2-year term. Membership on the RAB gives local residents opportunities to work with the Hunters Point Shipyard environmental cleanup team. RAB members learn about the ongoing cleanup activities, share opinions, make recommendations, or suggestions on environmental cleanup issues that affect their homes, families, and businesses. Appendix C lists the current RAB members.

The Navy solicited applications for RAB membership by posting public notices in the local newspaper, sending information to those on the environmental mailing list (see Appendix F), and holding public meetings throughout the Bayview area. A selection panel consisting of Navy representatives, regulatory agency representatives, and community leaders reviewed RAB membership applications. Those individuals selected met the criteria established by this panel.

6.3.2 Restoration Advisory Board Membership Responsibilities

The RAB provides a forum to express and consider a wide variety of community concerns and interests. To ensure two-way communication between the RAB and the community, RAB members are expected to communicate with local community members and groups with specific base cleanup or conversion issues, to present those concerns to the RAB, and to report feedback from the community.

RAB responsibilities include the following:

- Attending regular RAB meetings, which are all open to the public
- Reviewing and commenting on documents related to the environmental cleanup at Hunters Point Shipyard
- Providing input to the Navy and the regulatory agency representatives on cleanup activities and helping to establish cleanup priorities

- Acting as a liaison for providing information to the Bayview-Hunters Point community on environmental cleanup issues

6.3.3 Restoration Advisory Board Meetings

All RAB meetings are open to the public. The RAB meets every month, on the fourth Thursday of the month at various locations throughout the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Further information on the RAB is available at the San Francisco Main Library, the Anna E. Waden Branch Library in San Francisco, or by contacting Mr. David Pease at EFA West (see Section 1.0, Table 1).

7.0 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CONCERNS

This section provides a brief summary of community awareness issues regarding environmental activities at Hunters Point Shipyard and the major concerns of community members residing near Hunters Point Shipyard. Much of this information was gathered as a result of the community interviews. The purpose of the community interviews and the interview process are discussed in Section 7.1. Section 7.2 summarizes general community interest concerning environmental issues. Section 7.3 summarizes the community's level of interest and current knowledge regarding environmental activities at Hunters Point Shipyard. Section 7.4 summarizes concerns raised by community members during the interview process.

7.1 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Subsection 7.1.1 discusses the purpose of the community interviews, and Subsection 7.1.2 details the community interview process.

7.1.1 Community Interview Purpose

The community interviews served three purposes. First, the face-to-face interview format helped establish a relationship between community members and the Navy. Second, valuable information was gathered regarding the community's concerns and information needs, along with community interest in participating in the cleanup process. Finally, the interviews served to introduce Hunters Point

Shipyard's IR program to community members.

7.1.2 Community Interview Process

The interview process consisted of several steps. First, representatives of the Navy contacted various local civic leaders and other interested persons by telephone. A cross-section of individuals within the Bayview-Hunters Point community were identified for interviews. The Navy originally solicited interviews from 30 people; in total, 16 responded. Those interviewed include one elected official, four local business representatives, two representatives of environmental organizations, two educators from neighborhood schools, and seven private citizens. Appendix D provides a list of those interviewed.

Next, the Navy, and on some occasions a regulatory agency representative, met with the interviewee. The Navy used the interview questionnaire guide (Appendix D) to help identify the interviewee's understanding of and ideas and concerns about the cleanup at Hunters Point Shipyard. The interviews generally lasted about 30 minutes.

Last, the Navy asked the interviewee if the Navy should follow up on any issues discussed and if there were additional issues that he or she would like the Navy to address.

In addition to the community interviews, the Navy solicited written responses to questions from four individuals identified by EPA; two of these individuals provided responses. There were 18 total responses, including interviews and written comments, to the Navy's request for community input.

7.2 GENERAL COMMUNITY INTEREST IN ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES AT HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

Organized environmental groups, as well as individual community members, are interested in environmental activities at Hunters Point Shipyard. The Southeast Alliance for Environmental Justice (SAEJ), located in the Bayview-Hunters Point area, recently received a grant from EPA to conduct studies on environmental justice. SAEJ is an active, community-based environmental organization. Shoreview Tenants Association has also recently received an environmental justice grant from the EPA.

Other environmental organizations active in the Bayview-Hunters Point community include the San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners (SLUG), is also located in the Bayview-Hunters Point area. SLUG's leaders are working with the San Francisco Department of Public Health and the Mayor's Office of Housing to identify lead hazards threatening children on nonhousing sites.

ARC Ecology is a national organization based in San Francisco. ARC Ecology is active with the Hunters Point Shipyard RAB and has voiced concerns about the contamination found at Hunters Point Shipyard and its effects on the community.

7.3 COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INTEREST IN ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES AT HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD

Many of those interviewed stated that community interest in the environmental activities at Hunters Point Shipyard is moderate to strong. Most of those interviewed were unaware of the IR program; however, several individuals interviewed noted that they saw "some sort of activity" at Hunters Point Shipyard. All of these individuals mentioned "large trucks" that drove past their houses from the base.

7.4 COMMUNITY INTEREST CONCERNS AND ISSUES

This subsection lists the various concerns and issues expressed by the individuals interviewed during the community interview process.

7.4.1 Lead

Most of the individuals interviewed expressed concern over the threat of potential lead contamination, but none were able to specifically point to sources of lead contamination coming from Hunters Point Shipyard. For example, one interviewee noted that she had general concerns related to lead contamination throughout the Bayview-Hunters Point community. This interviewee stated that the San Francisco Department of Public Health has found significant amounts of lead contamination in the drinking water.

7.4.2 Drinking Water Contamination

Most interviewees expressed concern over the quality of the drinking water. None of the individuals interviewed demonstrated an awareness that the community receives drinking water from the City of San Francisco, which is supplied by Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir, nor that no drinking water is supplied to the community from the groundwater at Hunters Point Shipyard.

7.4.3 Bay Water Contamination

Most interviewees discussed the decline in the quality of the bay water. A number of individuals discussed the declining quality and quantity in the bay fish population. Some of the older individuals interviewed noted that there used to be extensive fishing off of the Hunters Point Shipyard through the 1970s.

7.4.4 Air Pollution

Several interviewees who live near Hunters Point Shipyard expressed concern over increased asthma rates in children in the Bayview-Hunters Point area. These individuals stated that they believed there is a connection between the high rate of asthma in children and the contamination at Hunters Point Shipyard. Several individuals stated that the children in the Mariners Village area have a higher-than-normal rate of asthma and other breathing disorders.

7.4.5 Radioactivity

One individual who lives adjacent to Hunters Point Shipyard stated that she was concerned about health effects from potential radioactivity. This individual noted that radioactive materials have been found at other bases that conducted work similar to the ship and submarine repairs that took place at Hunters Point Shipyard.

7.4.6 Employment in the Bayview-Hunters Point Community

Every individual interviewed expressed concern over the lack of employment opportunities in the Bayview-Hunters Point community. Each individual pointed to the closing of Hunters Point Shipyard as a source of the high rate of unemployment. Most of the individuals believed that the high rate of unemployment could be lessened by offering environmental cleanup jobs to the local residents.

8.0 OBJECTIVES AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE IR COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

The Navy is committed to a continuous dialogue between Hunters Point Shipyard and the community throughout the **IR program**. The Navy's community relations program seeks to establish a relationship between the Navy and the Bayview-Hunters Point community built on trust and cooperation. To accomplish this broad objective the Navy will take steps to achieve the following:

- To make sure there are ongoing talks between the Navy and community
- To make sure the Navy complies with all community relations requirements
- To provide timely, accurate, and appropriate information to the community
- To implement a consistent approach to community relations throughout all technical activities

This section discusses the Navy's overall community relations program and approach. Section 8.1 describes the Navy's community relations requirements. Section 8.2 explains the **RAB**. Section 8.3 presents past community relations activities at Hunters Point Shipyard. Section 8.4 provides strategies for establishing and maintaining dialogue with the community. Section 8.5 details ways of providing information to the community. Section 8.6 discusses maintaining this community relations plan.

8.1 NAVY COMMUNITY RELATIONS REQUIREMENTS

The Navy developed policy guidelines for community relations activities to be conducted during IR program activities. Table 4 is a list of the community relations activities to be conducted throughout the program. These community relations activities are consistent with EPA guidelines and California

Health and Safety Code Sections 25356.1 and 25358.7.

8.1.1 Contact Person

The Navy designated a contact person to whom community members can direct their concerns, questions, and input. The Navy's contact person is as follows:

Mr. Jeff Young
Community Relations/Public Affairs Officer
Department of the Navy
Engineering Field Activity West
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
900 Commodore Way, Code 60B.1
San Bruno, California 94066-2402
Phone: (415) 244-3036
Fax: (415) 244-3010

8.1.2 Public Notice and Comment Period

EPA regulations require placing a public notice in a local newspaper at the following points in the cleanup process:

- Completion of the proposed plan
- Completion of the **engineering evaluation/cost analysis**
- Establishment of the **administrative record and information repository**
- Beginning of an emergency response and **removal action**
- Selection of the **response action** and signing of a record of decision
- Amendment of a record of decision
- Availability of notice of intent to remove a site from the National Priorities List

In addition, a public comment period is required when the proposed plan and engineering evaluation/cost analysis are completed, and when the record of decision is amended. The dates for the public comment period will be announced in the public notice. The public comment period must be at least 30 days; comments may be submitted orally during the public meeting, usually held about 2 weeks into the public comment period; or in writing at any point

during the 30 days. The public notice describes how, and to whom, the public can submit comments. The public notice will be placed in a major local newspaper of general circulation. Although not required, the Navy may also post the notice in public locations in the community, such as the post office, supermarkets, and banks.

8.1.3 Public Meetings

The Navy is required to provide the opportunity for a public meeting to present (1) a proposed cleanup plan, (2) an amended record of decision, and (3) the proposed **remedial design**. The public meeting should be held approximately 2 weeks into the 30 day public comment period on the proposed action. The purpose of the meeting is to present the proposed action, answer any questions the community may have, and ask the community to provide comments. In addition to the required meetings, public meetings or workshops are recommended when a major **removal action** is planned that has direct impact on the community.

Meetings will be held at a location convenient to the local community. Suggested locations for holding public meetings are listed in Appendix G.

8.1.4 Environmental Mailing List

Preparation of a comprehensive environmental mailing list is a critical step toward making sure that all affected parties are informed regarding IR activities. The California Health and Safety Code requires a mailing list to be compiled to notify contiguous property owners of meetings, cleanup activities, and all pertinent information relative to the hazardous waste sites. The Navy has established an environmental mailing list for Hunters Point Shipyard that includes about 1,200 interested and affected individuals (not only contiguous property owners), local officials, and media representatives in the surrounding area. The mailing list, which is updated regularly, is used to distribute public notices, information releases, and fact sheets. The Navy will include information in all fact sheets about how individuals and groups can be added to the Hunters Point Shipyard environmental mailing list. In addition, individuals who contact the Navy with inquiries about the site will be added to the mailing list at their request. The mailing list is not available for release to the public. The mailing list, provided in Appendix F, excludes names, home addresses and phone numbers for private community members, as

required by the Federal Privacy Act.

8.1.5 Administrative Record and Information Repository

An administrative record contains all the documents that the Navy used to decide which cleanup remedy should be selected. The Navy established an information repository where all documents related to the IR program are kept. The purpose of the information repository is to provide the community the opportunity to review environmental documents related to the IR program. The information repository contains all documents contained in the administrative record, as well as more general information such as information releases, fact sheets, the community relations plan, and other materials that describe the overall cleanup process and activities underway at Hunters Point Shipyard.

The Navy has set up two information repositories for Hunters Point Shipyard: one at the San Francisco Main Library and another at the Anna E. Waden Branch Library. Table 1, in Section 1.0 of this community relations plan, provides the location, address, telephone number, and hours for both repositories.

8.1.6 Fact Sheets

A document, usually a fact sheet, is prepared at the completion of the remedial investigation and feasibility study. The document, called a proposed plan, (1) summarizes the findings of the remedial investigation (2) briefly describes the remedial action alternatives considered and their associated benefits and limitations; and (3) provides other information related to the IR program and sites, information sources, the public comment period, and the public meeting on the proposed plan. Appendix E contains the proposed plan that was issued for Parcel A. A fact sheet is also required when the remedial design is prepared. Facts sheets are usually 4 to 12 pages in length and include the name, address, and telephone number of the Navy's point of contact for inquiries about the Navy's proposed action or the overall IR program.

8.1.7 Transcripts and Responsiveness Summaries

For any required public meeting, a transcript of the meeting and the oral and written comments

received, and a **responsiveness summary** documenting the Navy's response to the public's comments, is also required. As indicated in Section 8.1.2, public meetings (and thus responsiveness summaries) are required when (1) the proposed plan becomes available, (2) a record of decision is amended, and (3) the remedial design is completed. A responsiveness summary is also required for any action that requires a public comment period and for which comments are subsequently received. The Navy considers all comments and concerns and may revise the proposed action to address them, if appropriate. Both the meeting transcript and the responsiveness summary are available to the public in the administrative record and the information repository.

8.1.8 Community Relations Plan Update

A community relations plan is required for all Superfund sites; the Navy's policy is to prepare a community relations plan for any installation undertaking IR activities. This document reflects an update of the original Hunters Point Shipyard community relations plan, prepared in January 1989. Additionally, it will be updated to add new information regarding the progress of the IR program, steps to be taken by the Navy, and new community interest or concerns.

8.2 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

As discussed in detail in section 7.3, a key component of the Navy's IR program community outreach effort for Hunters Point Shipyard is the restoration advisory board. The Navy continues to participate in and provide support to the RAB.

The RAB provides a forum to express and consider a wide variety of community concerns and interests related to the Navy's IR program. To ensure two-way communication between the RAB and the community, RAB members are expected to (1) communicate with local community members and groups who may have specific base cleanup issues, (2) present those concerns to the RAB, and (3) report feedback from the RAB to the community. RAB members meet regularly to discuss the results of field investigations, review documents, and discuss interim proposals for cleanup activities. RAB members will provide information, suggestions, and advice that will be considered when decisions on cleanup activities are made.

8.3

PAST COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD

Cleanup activities underway at Hunters Point Shipyard Parcels B, C, D, and E are in the remedial investigation and feasibility study stage (see Appendix A).

The Navy and the regulatory agencies signed the record of decision (ROD) for Parcel A on November 28, 1995. In association with the ongoing IR program and removal action work, the following community relations activities have been implemented or initiated:

- Individual community interviews were conducted in 1995
- The Navy updated the community relations plan
- A special Navy community relations representative has been designated as a point of contact for the community
- An environmental mailing list has been created
- An administrative record and information repository have been established
- A restoration advisory board has been established
- Environmental fact sheets have been produced and distributed
- An open house/site tour was held
- A public meeting and comment period was held for the Parcel A proposed plan in August 1995

8.4

ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING DIALOGUE

The Navy's goal in establishing its community relations program is to keep the public informed, solicit the public's input and concerns, and provide public involvement opportunities during each phase of the remedial process. The Navy seeks to ensure that the community relations activities are closely integrated with technical activities. Ongoing dialogue between the Navy and the community throughout the cleanup process is necessary for the Navy to understand the community's concerns on all issues related to Hunters Point Shipyard and to be kept apprised of the community's information needs. Increased communication between the Navy and the community will also help to enhance the

Navy's role within the community. This ongoing dialogue is critical to the success of the IR program by helping to ensure that the final cleanup plans are responsive to community needs and concerns.

There are many outreach techniques, beyond the minimum community relations requirements, that may be implemented at any time in the IR process to build a stronger relationship with the community. The timing of the activities and techniques selected will depend on the particular sites and their impact to the community; however, a number of activities can be implemented on a routine basis. These activities are outlined below in Section 8.4.1. Section 8.4.2 presents techniques that can be implemented to address issues of particular community concern that may arise. Specific areas of concern at Hunters Point Shipyard that may be viewed as information outreach opportunities were identified during the community interviews, and are highlighted in Section 7.4.

In implementing these outreach techniques, it is important to consider the target audience and their concerns and needs. Although specific techniques should not be prescribed to a particular group within a community (as many of the techniques presented may be appropriate across groups), certain techniques may be more effective in addressing a particular concern or need. For example, specific technical issues (such as ecological concerns) raised by an environmental group would be best handled through a small, informal meeting or workshop. On the other hand, requests for periodic information on the general cleanup effort (for example, from civic groups or the community at large), would be effectively handled through fact sheets, display boards placed in central community locations, an open house, or general presentations to various community groups.

8.4.1 Recommended Community Outreach Activities

In addition to required community relations activities, the following community outreach activities may also be implemented as appropriate.

Ongoing Dialogue with Key Community Members

By far the most effective means to achieving a strong and trusting relationship with the community is through ongoing, informal communication with key community members. Maintaining dialogue may

simply entail a periodic telephone call or visit (every couple of months) with selected community members to apprise them of the status of a site-specific activity or inquire whether they need any information regarding Hunters Point Shipyard's IR program. Key community members that will be periodically contacted include neighborhood board presidents, school principals, active environmental group representatives, and staff contacts for elected officials. The key is cultivating relationships built on trust so that community members turn to the Navy first when questions or concerns arise.

Newsletters

Newsletters, such as the Environmental Cleanup News (see Appendix H) published by the Navy, provide information on the cleanup progress and other related issues at Hunters Point Shipyard, and help to keep the community informed. The Navy distributes the newsletters to the entire environmental mailing list and provided for distribution at key locations (such as local banks, libraries, or the display board at a local supermarket) throughout the community. Additionally, newsletters can be prepared at key milestones in the IR process.

Open House and Tour of Hunters Point Shipyard

The Navy may also provide the public with current information regarding the IR program through an open house and tour of Hunters Point Shipyard. On August 24, 1994, the Navy conducted an open house and tour of Hunters Point Shipyard for the public. The open house consisted of a poster board display and an information table. Technical and community relations staff were available at each poster station and the information table to answer questions and provide additional information. The Navy provided vans to conduct site tours of Hunters Point Shipyard throughout the open house. During the community interviews, many community members stated that the open house had been a positive event and they would like to see the Navy hold additional open houses and site tours.

In response to the community's interest in additional open houses and site tours for Hunters Point Shipyard, the Navy will conduct an open house and site tour in mid-summer 1996. The open house and site tour will focus on the investigation and cleanup of Hunters Point Shipyard. In the future, the Navy plans to schedule open houses and site tours on a yearly basis at a minimum; the schedule for these events will need to be developed with input from the community.

Informal Presentations and Workshops

The Navy gives presentations at regularly scheduled RAB meetings, and frequently asks RAB members to suggest new presentations related to cleanup. The Navy is willing to give additional presentations at meetings of neighborhood boards, major school functions for parents, meetings of elected officials, and civic group meetings as well as RAB meetings.

Another way to explain the goals, constraints, and progress of the IR program is to hold informal workshops about cleanup activities at regularly scheduled meetings of organized groups in the community. As requested or needed on a particular issue, informal workshops may also be held for specific interest or target groups.

Standard presentations on the overall IR program could be developed for a range of audiences. A team of approximately five individuals with an adequate foundation of technical knowledge, effective public speaking skills, and a good people skills, could be established to make the presentations. There are many benefits associated with designating an established team of presenters: a consistent message will be communicated, the presentations will improve over time, and the presenters will develop relationships with community members and are another way for the Navy and the community to communicate and exchange information.

Poster Board Displays

Poster board displays encompass a large visual display of maps, charts, diagrams, and photographs accompanied by a brief text explaining the graphics. Displays are an effective means for communicating technical information in a more accessible and understandable manner. Topics listed on the display may describe the history of operations at the installation, contamination and cleanup actions, and the Navy's community relations program.

The Navy has set up poster board displays at the Hunters Point Shipyard open house, RAB meetings, and the public meeting for the Parcel A proposed plan. During the community interviews, a number of local residents stated that they would like to see the Navy display posters at local banks, libraries, and the post office. In addition, the Navy is willing to set up poster board displays at events such as school open houses or parents' events, neighborhood board meetings, or meetings of elected officials.

Videotape Recordings

Videotape recordings may be developed for several topics. For example, a videotaped overview of the IR program that illustrates selected cleanup and removal actions may be useful as an additional communication tool at open houses. The videotape recordings could also be placed in the information repositories.

8.4.2 Techniques to Address Issues of Particular Concern to the Community

The techniques presented below are recommended in the event an issue arises that is of particular concern to the community. The major objective of each of these techniques is to provide the community with accurate and timely information. Ensuring that the community has the facts will help to prevent misinformation from distorting the issue.

Community Workshops

Issues may arise over the course of the IR program that warrant special attention. For example, a major removal action or release may require extra outreach efforts to the affected community. An informal workshop to present the issue and answer questions will help alleviate community concerns by providing the community with accurate and timely information. A critical factor to a workshop's success is that the workshop be held in a timely manner either prior to the event or, in the case of an unexpected event, very quickly after the event occurs. Another important factor to the workshop's success is anticipating questions and community concerns ahead of the event, identifying in advance who will respond to particular questions, and practicing the presentation and responses.

Door-to-Door Flyers

It may be necessary to distribute other flyers door-to-door in the immediate neighborhood. For example, sending information through the mail in the event of an emergency will not inform the affected community of the facts quickly enough, and community members may seek information through sources that do not have the facts. Although door-to-door flyers require additional manpower, they provide a possible means of informing the community of an urgent action in a timely manner.

TABLE 4

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES REQUIRED/RECOMMENDED THROUGHOUT THE
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM**

Technical Milestones				
Community Relations Activities	Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study	Draft Record of Decision	Final Record of Decision	Remedial Design/ Remedial Action
Community Relations Activities Required by Federal Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community relations plan • Information repositories • Administrative record • Point of contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notice of availability of feasibility study and proposed plan • Fact sheet on proposed plan • 30-day public comment period (60 days upon request). • Public meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notice of availability of record of decision • Meeting transcript • Preparation of response to comments • Notify public of responsiveness summary • Record of decision and summary available in administrative record and information repositories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notice of availability of remedial design • Revise community relations plan as necessary • Fact sheet on remedial design • Provide opportunity for public briefing
Recommended Regular Community Outreach Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local Hunters Point Shipyard/Bayview residents • Maintain contact with key community members and media (periodic phone calls and visits) • Open house/site tours of Hunters Point Shipyard • Distribute semi-annual newsletters • Write site/issue-specific factsheets • Conduct community workshops • Provide presentations to community groups/elected officials • Establish permanent Navy community relations contact • Update community relations plan as necessary • Update information repositories • Update mailing lists • Set up poster board displays • Conduct regular restoration advisory board (RAB) meetings • Submit RAB minutes and handouts to information repositories • Video tapes 			

9.0 SCHEDULE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The Navy will organize community relations activities to satisfy the public's interests and concerns regarding the IR program. During these activities, the Navy evaluates the community relations activities in terms of community concerns and technical milestones. As a result of the evaluations, the schedule of community relations activities may be periodically revised. The Navy will distribute the revised schedules to the information repositories and send them to the groups and individuals on the mailing list. Throughout the process, the Navy encourages local residents and other interested groups or organizations to become involved in the IR program by contacting the Hunters Point Shipyard public affairs officer, Jeff Young (see Section 1.0). Table 4 provides a list of recommended and required community relations activities.

REFERENCES

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GLOSSARY

administrative record: A file that contains all information used by the Navy to make its decision on the selection of a cleanup action. The file is for public use.

cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment.

comment period: A period of time during which the public can review and comment on a particular cleanup action being proposed for the site under the Installation Restoration program.

community relations: A program to inform and involve the public in the IR program process and to respond to the surrounding community's concerns.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law, also called Superfund, passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The act created a special tax that goes into a trust (Superfund) to investigate and remediate inactive, abandoned, or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the act, EPA can either (1) pay for site remediation when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work or (2) take enforcement action against the parties responsible for site contamination and oversee its remediation.

dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT): A toxic compound that has been widely used as a pesticide. It is highly persistent in the environment (that is, it breaks down at a very slow rate).

engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA): An analysis of removal alternatives for a site, similar to a feasibility study. The EE/CA must be made available for a 30-day public comment period before finalizing the legal document.

feasibility study (FS): See "remedial investigation and feasibility study."

groundwater: Underground water that fills the spaces between sand, soil, and gravel particles, or openings in rocks to the point of saturation.

hazardous substances: Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

information repository: A public place, for example the Anna E. Waden Library, where information, such as files, technical reports and other Hunters Point Shipyard cleanup documents, is kept available for the public to read.

Installation Restoration (IR) program: U.S. Department of Defense program to study and clean up old hazardous waste disposal sites. This program is funded by the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA), an account set up for environmental cleanup of military property.

National Priorities List (NPL): EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives on the hazard ranking system (see definition). Hunters Point was placed on the National

Priorities List in 1989.

preliminary assessment: The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. This information is used to determine whether the site requires further study. If further investigation is required, a site inspection is performed.

polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH): An organic substance that often occurs naturally as a result of burning (for example, wood fires or barbeques). PAHs may also be found in fuels or result from burning fuels. PAHs from heavier fuels, such as diesel, may be associated with cancer risk, while other PAHs have non-cancer-related health effects.

proposed plan: A public participation requirement under federal law in which the Navy summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy and the reasons for the preference, and reviews the alternatives presented in the detailed study of the remedial investigation/feasibility study.

record of decision (ROD): A public document that explains which cleanup method will be used at a National Priorities List site. The community relations plan is based on information and technical analysis that results from the remedial investigation and feasibility study and takes into consideration public comments and concerns.

remedial design: An engineering phase that follows the Community relations plan during which technical specifications are developed for the final remedial action plan.

remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS): Two distinct but related technical studies that are performed concurrently. The remedial investigation is intended to

1. Gather necessary information to find out the type and extent of contamination at a site
2. Establish standards for site remediation

The feasibility study is intended to

1. Identify options for cleanup actions
2. Study technology and cost benefits of remedial alternatives and propose a preferred cleanup alternative ("proposed plan")

removal action: An action taken over a relatively short-term period to clean up a release or possible release of hazardous substances.

response action: An authorized action at a Superfund site involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term remedial response that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA-approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction
- Containing the waste safely on site using incineration or other technologies
- Destroying or treating the waste on site using incineration or other technologies
- Identifying and removing the source of groundwater contamination and stopping further movement of the contaminants

responsiveness summary: A summary of oral and/or written public comments received during the

comment period on important documents and responses to those comments.

restoration advisory board (RAB): An advisory board whose membership includes community members representing a cross section of the community, and representatives from the Navy, the U.S. EPA, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and other regulatory agencies. The RAB's main objective is to provide an opportunity for community members to participate in the review cleanup plans and documents.

risk assessment: A scientific study done to review conditions at a site and determine the risk posed to public health and the environment.

semivolatile organic compound (SVOC): A substance that does not easily change from a liquid to a gas.

site inspection: The step that follows the preliminary assessment where further action is recommended for a site. Site investigations include the collection of samples to help determine the extent of a problem.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds and carries out the EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal remedial activities (remedies). These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority level on the list, and conducting or supervising the cleanup and other remedial actions.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Amendments to CERCLA expanding its scope, enacted on October 17, 1986.

surface water: Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

volatile organic compound (VOC): A compound that easily changes from a liquid to a gas.

APPENDIX A
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM OVERVIEW

APPENDIX A

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see glossary for definition), commonly referred to as Superfund, to hazardous waste site cleanup nationwide. The federal law made the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) responsible for managing of the cleanup of private uncontrolled hazardous waste sites listed on the National Priorities List (see glossary for definition). In 1986, Congress passed another law, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), which added to CERCLA. This new law stated that uncontrolled hazardous waste on federal property had to be cleaned up just like private property.

The study of hazardous waste disposal sites on Navy property began in 1980 as part of the Navy's Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) program. The NACIP program, which was renamed the Installation Restoration (IR) program (see glossary for definition), was developed to identify and control environmental contamination from past hazardous materials use and disposal operations at Navy and Marine Corps installations.

The IR program is like EPA's Superfund program. To date, sites that need to be cleaned up through the IR program have been identified at nearly all Navy properties. Through the IR program, the Navy is meeting with both its legal obligations and its obligation to the community to protect public health, natural resources, and the environment. The IR program at HPA consists of the following three major steps:

- Step I - preliminary assessment and site inspection
- Step II - remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS)
- Step III - remedial design and remedial action

STEP I - PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND SITE INSPECTION

The preliminary assessment (see glossary for definition) is essentially an initial study of existing information to find out whether a particular piece of property needs additional study. Information sources may include employee interviews, reports, installation records, and findings from a site walk-through.

The site inspection (see glossary for definition) is conducted after the preliminary assessment when additional information is needed to study the site. The site inspection is an inspection to decide whether there has been a release of hazardous materials. If necessary, the site inspection may include collecting field samples for further study. The site inspection helps decide whether further action or investigation is needed.

STEP II - REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

Property identified during the site inspection that might threaten human health or the environment may be included in a comprehensive investigation called an RI/FS (see glossary for definition). The RI/FS is a technical study to evaluate the types and amount of the main contamination at the site and to help decide what action, if any, should be taken to clean up the property.

As part of the RI/FS, a study known as a baseline risk assessment (see glossary for definition) is done to decide if the identified contamination will impact human health or the environment.

The information collected during the RI will be used to study different cleanup technologies during the feasibility study. The feasibility study is based on federal law. After finishing this process, a report is prepared for the regulatory agencies and the RAB (see glossary for definition) for review and comment along with a proposed plan for cleanup action.

For the feasibility study step of a cleanup, environmental laws require:

- Solutions chosen must protect human health and the environment, be cost effective, and stress the use of permanent solutions that encourage treatment or recycling rather than land disposal.
- Solutions chosen must meet all federal and state laws for protecting human health and the environment.

Following receipt of public comments on a proposed plan, a record of decision (ROD) (see glossary for definition) will be developed that describes the selected cleanup measure(s). The ROD is followed by design of cleanup and by conducting the final cleanup.

STEP III - REMEDIAL DESIGN AND REMEDIAL ACTION

Once the RI/FS is completed and the cleanup plan is selected, a cleanup plan design is proposed. The design, called the remedial design (see glossary for definition), uses specific methods and cost estimates to conduct the cleanup plan.

APPENDIX B
LIST OF ASSOCIATED REGULATORY AND PUBLIC AGENCIES

APPENDIX B
ASSOCIATED REGULATORY AND PUBLIC AGENCIES

Bay Conservation and Development Corporation

California Department of Fish and Game

California Environmental Protection Agency

- California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the San Francisco Bay Region
- Air Resources Board
- State Water Resources Control Board
- Integrated Waste Management Board
- Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Department of Pesticide Regulation
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Public Health Service

Unified Air Pollution Control District

Soil Conservation Service

State Historic Preservation Office

State Lands Commission

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

U.S. Coast Guard

U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Corps

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

APPENDIX C
LIST OF RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

LIST OF RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Community Co Chairman, Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard CAC
Navy Co-Chairman, Engineering Field Activities West

Al Williams
Michael McClelland

CAL EPA-DTSC, Region 2, Berkeley, BCT member
U.S. EPA, Federal Facilities Cleanup Office, BCT Member
San Francisco Department of Public Health, Bureau of Toxics

Cyrus Shabahari
Claire Trombadore
Amy Brownell

ARC Ecology
African American Truckers
Bayview Homeowner's and Residential CDC
Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard
Community Member, Individual
South East Economic Group, Inc. (SEED)
Bay Area Base Transition Coordinator
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
Young Community Developers
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services
Community Member, Individual
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project
Community Member, Individual
Law Offices of Leslie R. Katz
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Region 9
California Dept. Fish and Game, CERCLA/NRDA Unit
Community Member, Individual
Community Member, Individual
New Bayview Committee
U.S. Department of Interior
San Francisco Redevelopment Authority
Bay Conservation & Development Corporation (BCDC)
Community Member, Individual
Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center
Community Member, Individual
Southeast Campus Advisory Board
UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point "A" East Residence Council

Christine Shirley
Charlie Walker
Nicolas Agbabiaka
Scott Madison
Carolyn Bailey
Sy-Allen Browning
CDR Al Elkins
Catherine Fortney
Silk Gaudain
James Haas
Michael Harris
Richard Hiatt
Karen Huggins
Wedrell James
Leslie Katz
Denise Klimas
Michael Martin
Ilean McCoy
Willie Bell McDowell
Samuel A. Murray
Corville Nohava
Byron Rhett
Jennifer Ruffolo
Jeffrey Shaw
David Umble
Julia Viera
Caroline Washington
Gwenda White

APPENDIX D
INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE AND LIST OF INTERVIEWEES

HUNTERS POINT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN UPDATE COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE

This guide was prepared to assist the Navy in conducting community interviews used for the development of the revised community relations plan (CRP) for the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program at Hunter Point Annex (HPA) in San Francisco, California. The guide was used to function as a "prompt" to facilitate discussion and was not intended to be followed word for word.

Introductory Remarks

The Navy has been conducting environmental investigations and cleanup activities, at Hunters Point Annex, under the Navy's environmental restoration program. As part of the Navy's community outreach program, the community relations plan (CRP) for HPA is being updated. The CRP provides a road map for involving the community in the environmental program throughout the environmental investigation and cleanup processes. It will outline both the community involvement activities required by law (for example, public notification and public comment on proposed cleanup decisions), as well as recommend additional steps to effectively inform and involve the community (for example, fact sheets, workshops, site tours, the restoration advisory board, and so forth).

The CRP is based largely on information obtained through community interviews. The interviews are conducted to identify concerns, issues, and information needs from a cross-section of key community representatives regarding the Navy's cleanup program. The following questions are intended to identify some of the key issues and information needs of the community; however, if there are additional issues related to the environmental program, feel free to discuss them.

1. Awareness

- How familiar are you with environmental investigation and cleanup activities underway at HPA? When did you become aware of possible environmental contamination at HPA? Where do you get your information?
- If you are familiar with environmental programs at HPA, do you believe that they are being conducted effectively? Where do you get your information?
- Do residents nearby, and workers at, HPA appear to be familiar with the environmental investigations and cleanup process underway at HPA?
- How do you believe the community typically perceives the Navy at HPA?
- What contacts have you had with government officials about the site? Do you perceive Navy officials as credible and responsive to community concerns?
- **IF AN ELECTED OFFICIAL:** Do you receive calls from constituents concerning HPA? If so, what types of concerns do they have in regard to HPA?
- Are you on the Navy's environmental mailing list?

2. Concerns

- What are your major concerns related to HPA? For example, do you have specific concerns regarding
 - your health or the health of others that you believe are related to Hunters Point Annex?
 - transportation routes for hazardous wastes from Hunters Point Annex to off-site disposal facilities?
 - any particular sites or activities within HPA?
 - chemical contamination to bay?
 - other?
- Are there particular areas that you feel should receive priority attention at Hunter Point Annex: groundwater, airborne pollutants, endangered species, wetlands, fisheries? Why do you feel these areas should receive priority attention?
- What do you believe are some of the general community's key concerns in regard to Hunters Point Annex?

3. Community Involvement/Information Needs

- Have you participated in any activities related to the environmental program at HPA?
- Have you heard about the restoration advisory board? Are you aware of its purpose? Do you get information from restoration advisory board members? Do you provide input to restoration advisory board members?
- To what extent would you like to be involved in the investigation and cleanup process?
- What are some of the ways the Navy can provide you with information regarding the investigation and waste cleanup activities? (Need to really probe on this.)
- What type of information would be most useful to you? How frequently would you like to receive updates about the environmental activities -- e.g. only at major milestones? (Explain that a milestone is a completion of a major report or a cleanup action, and so forth.)
- Federal and state law require public comments to be considered before a final decision is made on how a site will be cleaned up. A formal comment period and public meeting was conducted to solicit input on the proposed cleanup plan for Parcel A, and will be conducted for the four other parcels at HPA. Are there other ways the Navy can obtain public input on planned environmental activities? What are your suggestions?

- Does your group have a mailing list? Would it be helpful to your group to include us on your mailing list?
- Can you suggest other individuals or groups the Navy should contact for additional information?
- Is there anything you wish to mention regarding the cleanup process that we have not yet discussed?

**HUNTERS POINT ANNEX
1995 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS
LIST OF INTERVIEWEES**

Business people

Community leaders

Educators

Elected officials

Environmental leaders

Local government leaders

NOTE: To protect their privacy, names of individuals interviewed are not listed.

APPENDIX E
PARCEL A PROPOSED PLAN



NAVY'S DRAFT FINAL PROPOSED PLAN FOR PARCEL A, HUNTERS POINT ANNEX



INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy), in cooperation with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the San Francisco Bay Region, is requesting public comment on this **proposed plan** for Parcel A at Hunters Point Annex, San Francisco, California. Based on the Draft Parcel A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report (Parcel A RI/FS report), the Navy, the lead agency for cleanup activities at Hunters Point Annex, is proposing that "no action" be taken at Parcel A. The Parcel A RI/FS report was prepared as a result of three separate investigations: a preliminary assessment, a site inspection, and a **remedial investigation** and a **feasibility study** under the Navy's **Installation Restoration** program. The Navy conducted the investigations to characterize the nature and extent of environmental contamination at Parcel A; the feasibility study was done to evaluate the best alternative for addressing this contamination.

This proposed plan provides background information on Parcel A, discusses the contamination identified, summarizes the results of the remedial investigation and feasibility study, and describes the Navy's proposed "no action" alternative. It also provides information on public involvement opportunities. The proposed plan does not replace the Parcel A RI/FS report; it is intended as a companion document to the report. This document fulfills the public participation requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 117(a), which states that the lead agency must publish a proposed plan outlining the remedial alternative(s) developed in the RI/FS report.

Members of the Bayview Hunters Point community and other interested parties are encouraged to comment on all alternatives detailed in the Parcel A RI/FS report, including the Navy's proposed "no action" alternative

and the documents at the information repositories listed on page 6, during the public comment period from August 7 through September 5, 1995. Following the public comment period, the Navy will summarize and respond to comments in a document called a responsiveness summary. Based on the Navy's consideration of the community's comments, the Navy may change the preferred alternative or choose another alternative. A **Record of Decision (ROD)** will be signed to document the final cleanup selection.

These documents will then be made available for public review at the information repositories listed on page 6.

PUBLIC MEETING AND COMMENT PERIOD

You are invited to attend a public meeting regarding the proposed plan for Parcel A on

Tuesday, August 22, 1995

6:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

at

Southeast Community Center

1800 Oakdale Avenue

San Francisco, California

At the meeting, Navy representatives will describe the evaluated alternatives and present the preferred alternative. Community members will have the opportunity to ask questions and give oral and written comments on the alternatives. You may submit either oral or written comments at the public meeting, or you can send written comments postmarked no later than September 5, 1995, to

Mr. Michael McClelland

Department of the Navy

Engineering Field Activity West

Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Code 62.3

900 Commodore Way, Building 105

San Bruno, CA 94066-2402

Phone (415) 244-3048

Fax (415) 244-3010

The Navy will consider and respond to your comments before making the final decision.

* Words that appear in bold italics are defined in the glossary on page 6 of this proposed plan.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Hunters Point Annex is in southeastern San Francisco, California, next to San Francisco Bay. Hunters Point Annex consists of approximately 936 acres: 493 acres on land and 443 acres under water. In 1942, during World War II, the Navy began using Hunters Point Annex for various shipyard activities including ship building, repair, and maintenance. After World War II, Hunters Point Annex was used for submarine repair and testing instead of ship repair services. Between 1976 and 1986, the Navy leased most of Hunters Point Annex to Triple A, a privately owned ship repair company. The Navy began preliminary assessments in 1986 to investigate the past use and disposal of hazardous materials at Hunters Point Annex. Due to its past use, and its location near an off-site drinking water source, EPA placed Hunters Point Annex on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989, making it a Superfund site under CERCLA. In 1991, the Department of Defense (DoD) listed Hunters Point Annex on the base closure list.

BACKGROUND

Under the Navy's Installation Restoration Program, investigations are conducted in three phases: the preliminary assessment, the site inspection, and the remedial investigation. A preliminary assessment is the first phase of the Installation Restoration Program and involves collecting and reviewing all background information on the site. If further investigation is required, a site inspection is conducted to determine the presence of contamination. If the full extent of the contamination cannot be defined during the site inspection, a remedial investigation is conducted. During the remedial investigation phase the nature and extent of the contamination is determined, and potential risks to human health and the environment are assessed. If the results of the remedial investigation indicate that the contamination may adversely affect human health and the environment, a feasibility study is conducted to evaluate potential remedial alternatives. In the case of Parcel A at Hunters Point Annex, a feasibility study was conducted for the groundwater underlying Parcel A to identify, develop, and evaluate appropriate alternatives for the motor oil detected in groundwater at Parcel A.

Parcel A is one of five geographic parcels at Hunters Point Annex. It contains approximately 88 acres that cover the entire upland area and a portion of the lowland area of Hunters Point Annex. The upland area was used primarily for residential purposes, while the lowland area included office and commercial buildings. Nine sites were identified within Parcel A during the preliminary assessments, including three upland area sites, two lowland area sites, and four parcel-wide sites (see Parcel A Sites Investigated figure).

The three upland area sites are site inspection (SI) SI-19, SI-43, and installation restoration (IR) IR-59 Jerrold Avenue Investigation (JAI). SI-19 consists of two parking medians in front of Building 901, the Officers' Club. The parking medians were suspected of being filled in part with oily material and sandblast grit. SI-43 consists of the area surrounding former Building 906, the Gardening Tool House, which was probably used for pesticide preparation and storage. IR-59 JAI is a residential lot on Jerrold Avenue that was investigated for pesticides and sandblast grit.

The two lowland area sites are SI-41 and SI-77. SI-41 consists of Building 816, the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, and Building 818, the Chlorinating Plant. The site was investigated as a former storage area for drums that may have contained hazardous substances. SI-77 is a former underground storage tank, S-812, which was located beneath an asphalt parking lot. The underground storage tank was removed and the site investigated for petroleum hydrocarbon contamination.

The four parcel-wide sites within Parcel A are SI-45, SI-50, SI-51, and IR-59. SI-45 is the portion of the facility-wide steam line system that lies within Parcel A. The steam line system was used to heat buildings and ships docked at the facility, and was suspected of being used by Triple A to transport waste oil. The lines in Parcel A were inspected in order to eliminate the remote possibility for this former use. SI-50 is the portion of the facility-wide storm drain and sanitary sewer systems that lie within Parcel A. In the past, the systems may have been used to dispose of hazardous materials. SI-51 is the portion of the facility-wide site consisting of the areas within Parcel A where electrical equipment

(electrical transformers) containing polychlorinated biphenyls may have leaked. IR-59 encompasses the groundwater underlying Parcel A.

In 1993, the Navy completed the site inspection phase for Parcel A. Details of the site inspection investigations and results are contained in the Parcel A Site Investigation Report, Draft Final, and the Draft Parcel A RI/FS Report. Copies of these documents are available at the information repositories. Table A summarizes the contaminants discovered during the site inspections and the results of the risk assessments.

The new technique of investigation by excavation was used at three of the site inspection sites, SI-19, SI-41, and SI-43 and one remedial investigation site, IR-59 JAI. This new investigative technique was used to characterize the extent of contamination and accelerate the site investigations at Parcel A. During the site inspection phase a back-

hoe was used to excavate soil suspected of being contaminated or visually stained. Soil samples were then collected and analyzed to determine if further characterization was necessary. The excavated soils were disposed of at appropriate landfill sites, and clean soils were used to fill the excavations.

Evaluation of the data collected during the site inspections included both a *human health risk assessment* and a *qualitative ecological risk assessment* (conducted by EPA). The *risk assessments* indicated that the soils left in place after investigation by excavation at Parcel A do not pose a significant hazard or threat to human health or the environment. Since contaminated soils were excavated during site characterization, the Navy determined that seven of the nine Parcel A sites (SI-19, SI-41, SI-43, SI-45, SI-50, SI-51, and SI-77) investigated did not require further investigation or remedial action. Therefore, this proposed plan does not address those seven sites.

TABLE A SUMMARY OF SITE INSPECTION RESULTS FOR PARCEL A SITES REQUIRING NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION

SITE	CONTAMINANTS DISCOVERED DURING SITE INSPECTIONS	RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS
SI-19	<i>Semivolatile organic compounds</i> Pesticides Polychlorinated biphenyls Petroleum hydrocarbons Metals	Soil characterized during the investigation by excavation was replaced with clean soil. Soils remaining do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.
SI-41	<i>Volatile organic compounds</i> Semivolatile organic compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons Metals	Soil characterized during the investigation by excavation was replaced with clean soil. Soils remaining do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.
SI-43	Volatile organic compounds Semivolatile organic compounds Pesticides Herbicides Polychlorinated biphenyls Petroleum hydrocarbons Metals	Soil characterized during the investigation by excavation was replaced with clean soil. Soils remaining do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.
SI-45	No contamination was found.	No threat to human health or the environment.
SI-50	Pesticides Herbicides	No threat to human health or the environment.
SI-51	No contamination was found.	No threat to human health or the environment.
SI-77	Volatile organic compounds Semivolatile organic compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons Metals	No threat to human health or the environment.

* Words that appear in bold italics are defined in the glossary on page 6 of this proposed plan.

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL INVESTIGATIONS

A remedial investigation was conducted for sites IR-59 JAI (soil) and IR-59 (*groundwater*). Analytical results of the contaminants discovered during the remedial investigations and the results of the risk assessments are summarized in Table B and are discussed below.

IR-59 JAI Soil Investigation

During the remedial investigation, the extent of the contamination at IR-59 JAI was evaluated using a new field screening test method and investigation by excavation. The field screening test method is a qualitative method for detecting pesticides (total DDT) in soil. This test method is used in the field and allows rapid qualitative screening for total DDT. Soils containing semivolatile organic compounds, pesticides, petroleum products such as motor oil, and metals were excavated to evaluate the extent of contamination. The excavated soils were disposed of off site at an appropriate landfill.

The primary purpose of investigation by excavation at IR-59 JAI was to characterize pesticides contamination. The extent of pesticide contamination was evaluated using a field screening test method. Selected soil samples were sent to a laboratory for confirmatory analysis. The results of the field screening test method were found to be more conservative than the laboratory results; as a result, the Navy excavated more soil than necessary. The results of the tests also indicate that the soil left in place after the investigation by excavation does not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

IR-59 Groundwater Investigation

The remedial investigation at IR-59 was conducted to evaluate Parcel A groundwater contamination. The results of the investigation showed low levels of semivolatile organic compounds, motor oil, and metals in the groundwater. A total of six wells were installed for this investigation. Motor oil was found in two small, localized areas: the parking lot spring in front of Building 101 and in a single well in Jerrold Avenue. Based on the analytical results, the Navy and the Regional Water Quality Control Board for the San Francisco Bay Region concluded that the concentration of motor oil detected in the groundwater within the Parcel A bedrock does not require further investigation, remediation, or monitoring. The levels of semivolatile organic compounds and metals detected were below federal and state drinking water standards and do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

ASSESSMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AND HEALTH RISKS

In 1994, the EPA conducted a qualitative ecological risk assessment and concluded that due to the limited habitat, scarcity of potential receptors, and low contaminant levels, risks to ecological receptors are minimal at Parcel A.

In 1993, the Navy conducted human health risk assessments to examine the potential future risks to public health from contamination at the seven Parcel A site inspection sites. In 1995, at the request of the regulatory agencies, the Navy reexamined the potential future risks to public health at the seven site inspection

TABLE B SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS FOR PARCEL A SITES REQUIRING NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION

SITE	CONTAMINANTS DISCOVERED DURING REMEDIAL INVESTIGATIONS	RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS
IR-59 JAI	Semivolatile organic compounds Pesticides Petroleum hydrocarbons Metals	Soil characterized during the investigation by excavation was replaced with clean soil. Soils remaining do not pose a threat to human health or the environment.
IR-59	Semivolatile organic compounds Petroleum hydrocarbons Metals	No threat to human health or the environment.

Hunters Point Annex Parcel A

SITES INVESTIGATED

- Sanitary and storm sewer systems
- Steamline system
- Transformer site
- Installation restoration (IR) site
- Site inspection (SI) site
- Parcel A boundary
- Facility boundary

Note: An additional site, IR-59 groundwater, underlies the entire parcel and is *not* shown



Gatehouse

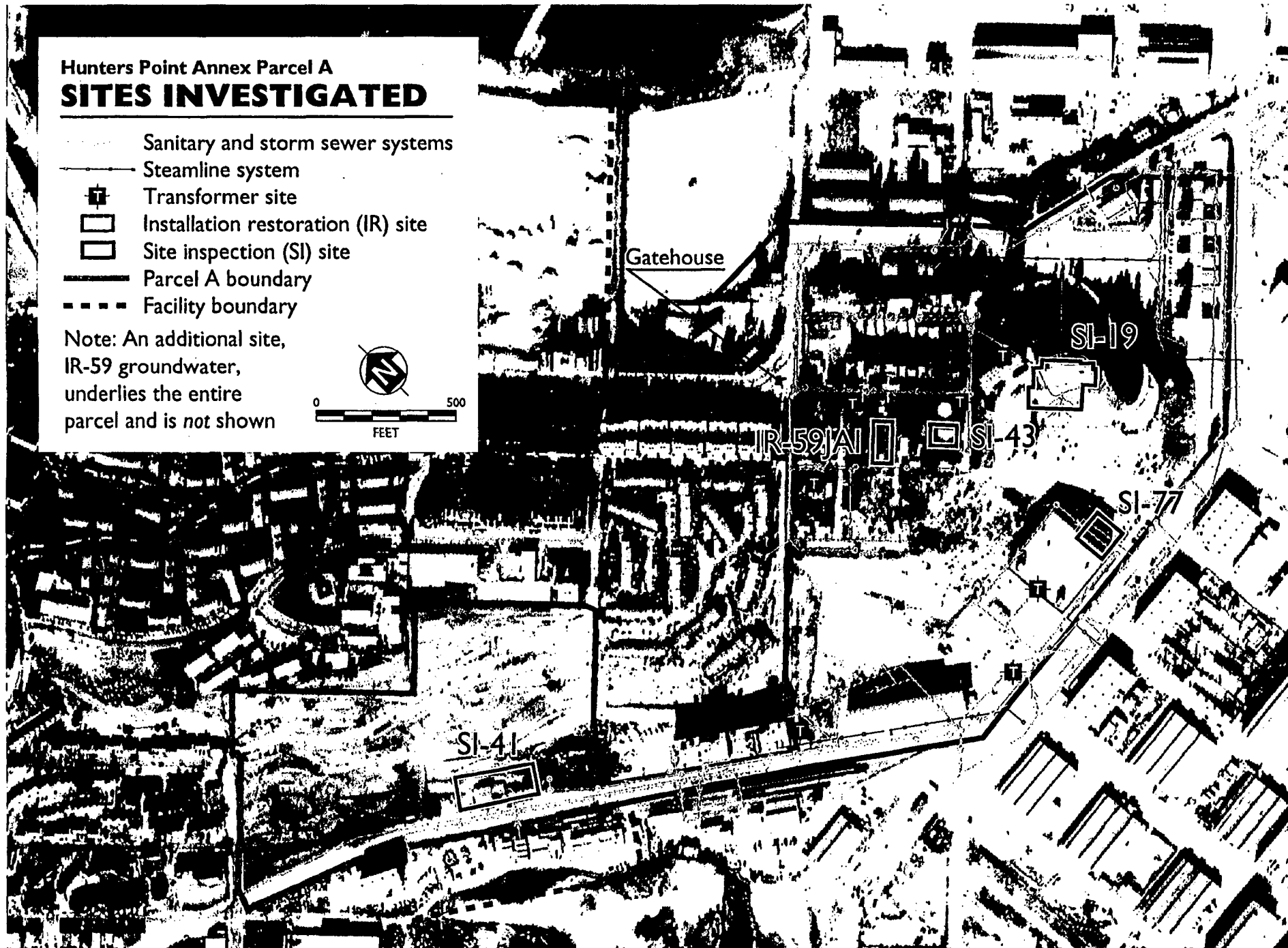
SI-19

IR-59

SI-43

SI-77

SI-41



sites. In addition, as part of the remedial investigation, a risk assessment was conducted for the remedial investigation sites. The risk assessments compared contaminant levels found at each of the sites during the site inspection and remedial investigations with state and federal health and environmental levels; considered how the public could be exposed to contamination; and evaluated whether the site-related contaminants pose a threat to human health and the environment.

The 1995 remedial investigation risk assessment identified three possible **exposure pathways** (that is, ways the public could be exposed to the contaminants in the future) that might be subject to cleanup actions under the Navy's Installation Restoration Program:

- Contact with surface soil at Parcel A by future residents
- Ingestion of fruits and vegetables that may be grown at Parcel A
- Use of the aquifer beneath Parcel A for water supply

Risks from Exposure to Surface Soil

During site characterization to determine the extent of contamination, surface soil was excavated and replaced with clean soil at four of the nine sites (See Tables A and B). This eliminated possible exposure to contaminants through inhalation (breathing), ingestion (eating), and dermal (skin) contact.

Risks from Ingestion of Fruits and Vegetables

Fruit trees and vegetables grown at Parcel A may absorb contaminants present in the soil. Since contaminated surface and subsurface soil was replaced with clean soil, the risk of cancer was reduced to within EPA's acceptable range of potential risk. The risk assessment found that ingestion of fruits and vegetables may potentially cause other health effects such as weight loss. However, a child (0 to 6 years) would have to eat approximately 30 pounds of fruits and vegetables grown at the site each year for six years before the child's health could potentially be adversely affected.

Risks from Exposure to Groundwater

The groundwater aquifer beneath Parcel A does not produce enough water to be a drinking water source and has not previously been used as a drinking water source. The only possible routes of exposure to the groundwater are dermal contact or ingestion of the water at the spring area near Building 101. Therefore, further investigation of this exposure pathway was determined to be unnecessary. In addition, the analytical results of the remedial investigation indicated that the concentrations of semivolatile organic compounds, motor oil, and metals present does not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "NO ACTION" PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Based on the results of the remedial investigation, the EPA recommended that a feasibility study was not necessary for sites IR-59 JAI or IR-59 (groundwater). The recommendation was made because the soils left in place after investigation by excavation at IR-59 JAI pose no threat to human health and the environment. Nevertheless, the Navy conducted a feasibility study to identify, develop, and evaluate appropriate alternatives for the motor oil detected in groundwater at Parcel A. The Navy proposes that "no action" be taken at IR-59.

The results of the remedial investigation at IR-59 showed that the levels of semivolatile organic compounds, motor oil, and metals detected in the groundwater at Parcel A are below federal and state drinking water standards and do not pose a threat to human health or the environment. The Navy recommends a "no action" alternative because it is protective of human health and the environment.

The "no action" alternative would not restrict the use of, or exposure to, groundwater at Parcel A. Additionally, the Navy would require no monitoring of the groundwater. No cost is associated with the "no action" alternative.

*Words that appear in bold italics are defined in the glossary on page 6 of this proposed plan.

GLOSSARY

Exposure Pathway - The way a chemical or physical agent contacts a living organism.

Feasibility Study - A study to identify, screen, and compare alternatives for a site cleanup.

Groundwater - Water present in the spaces between soil grains.

Human Health Risk Assessment - An analysis of the potential negative health effects on humans caused by hazardous substance releases from a site.

Installation Restoration (IR) - A designation for a site that has undergone a preliminary assessment and site inspection under CERCLA and has been recommended for remedial investigation. The designation is based on the detected presence of hazardous substances and the need to adequately characterize the substances' nature and extent.

Proposed Plan - A document which reviews the cleanup alternatives presented in the feasibility study, summarizes the recommended alternative(s), explains the reasons for recommending them, and solicits comments from the community.

Qualitative Ecological Risk Assessment - A qualitative evaluation performed in an effort to define the risk posed to ecological receptors or the environment by the presence or potential presence and/or use of specific pollutants.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A public document that selects and explains the cleanup alternative(s) to be used at a site. The ROD is based on information from the remedial investigation and feasibility study and public comments and concerns.

Remedial Investigation - An investigation to identify the types, amounts, and locations of contamination at a site.

Risk Assessment - A scientific procedure that uses facts and assumptions to estimate the potential adverse effects on human health and the environment.

Semivolatile Organic Compounds - Hydrocarbons or volatile organic compounds with low evaporation rates such as laboratory cleaner phenol, pesticides, diesel, and motor oil.

Volatile Organic Compounds - carbon containing chemicals that evaporate easily at room temperature, commonly used in dry cleaning, paint stripping, metal plating, and machinery degreasing.

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

The Navy maintains two information repositories for Hunters Point Annex that contain project documents (including the Parcel A RI/FS report), fact sheets, and other reference materials. The Navy encourages you to review these documents to gain a more complete understanding of the investigations that have been conducted at Parcel A.

City of San Francisco Main Library
Civic Center
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 557-4400

Anna E. Waden Branch Library
5075 Third Street
San Francisco, CA 94124
(415) 715-4100

Please call the respective libraries for business hours.

of this proposed plan.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have any questions about Parcel A at Hunters Point Annex please contact:

Mr. Michael McClelland
Department of the Navy
Engineering Field Activity West
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Code 62.3
900 Commodore Way, Building 105
San Bruno, California 94066-2402
Phone (415) 244-3048, Fax (415) 244-3010

MAILING LIST

If you would like to be included on the Navy's mailing list for Hunters Point Annex, please fill out, detach, and mail this form to Mr. Michael McClelland at the address below.

NAME: _____

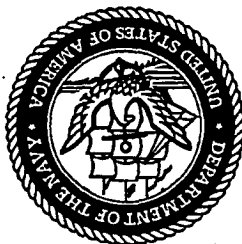
MAILING ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

fold here

Mr. Michael McClelland
900 Commodore Way, Building 105
San Bruno, California 94066-2402

Mr. Michael McClelland
Parcel A
Department of the Navy
Engineering Field Activity West
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Code 62.3
900 Commodore Way, Building 105
San Bruno, California 94066-2402



Mr. Michael McClelland
100 Commodore Way, Building 105
San Bruno, California 94066-2402

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APPENDIX F

HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD ENVIRONMENTAL MAILING LIST

(Note: The names of private citizens have been removed from the mailing list contained in this CRP to protect their privacy.)

COMPANY	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE
Office of the Mayor	Hon Willie	Brown	200 City Hall	San Francisco	CA	94102
Mayor. City of Oakland	Hon Elihu	Harris	City Hall	Oakland	CA	94612
Board of Supervisors	Hon Thomas	Hsieh	235 City Hall	San Francisco	CA	94102
Board of Supervisors	Hon Willie	Kennedy	235 City Hall	San Francisco	CA	94102
Senator - 9th District	Hon N.	Petris	1970 Broadway, Suite 1030	Oakland	CA	94607
Assemblyman - 11th District	Hon Robert	Campbell	815 Estudillo Street	Martinez	CA	94533
Congress Rep 7th Dist	Hon George	Miller	367 Civic Drive, Suite 14	Pleasant Hill	CA	94523
Congress Rep 9th Dist	Hon Pete	Stark	39300 Civic Center Dr #220	Fremont	CA	94538-2324
U.S. Senate	Sen Dianne	Feinstein	525 Market Suite 3670	San Francisco	CA	94105
Senator - 8th District	Hon Q.	Kopp	363 El Camino Real #1	South San Francisco	CA	94080
Senator - 3rd District	Hon Milton	Marks	5035 State Capitol	Sacramento	CA	95814
Commanding Officer	-	-	Naval Air Station	Alameda	CA	94501
Commanding Officer	-	-	Naval Station TI	San Francisco	CA	94130
Commanding Officer	-	-	Naval Supply Center	Oakland	CA	94623
Bay Conserv & Dev. Comm	Jennifer	Ruffolo	30 Van Ness Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94102
Cal. Coastal Commission	-	-	45 Fremont St Suite 2000	San Francisco	CA	94105
Cal. State Lands Commission	-	-	100 Howe Ave #100-South	Sacramento	CA	95825-8202
Citizens for a Better Env	Denny	Larson	500 Howard St #506	San Francisco	CA	94105-3000
Cal. Dept of Parks & Rec	-	-	P.O. Box 942896	Sacramento	CA	94296
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Svc	-	-	2800 Cottage Way	Sacramento	CA	95814
Greenpeace of California	Bradley	Angel	568 Howard St 3rd Floor	San Francisco	CA	94105
KGO Channel 7	-	-	900 Front Street	San Francisco	CA	94111
KPFA - 94 FM	-	-	2207 Shattuck Avenue	Berkeley	CA	94704
KPIX Channel 5	-	-	855 Battery Street	San Francisco	CA	94111

KQED Channel 9	-	-	2601 Mariposa Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94110
KTVU Channel 2	-	-	2 Jack London Square	Oakland	CA	94623
Marin County Library	-	-	Civic Center Branch	San Rafael	CA	94913
New Bayview Committe	Elsie	Suttle	6230 Third Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
U.S. Dept of H & HS	-	-	50 United Nations Plaza	San Francisco	CA	94102
Cal. Dept of Fish & Game	-	-	Yountville Veterans Fac	Yountville	CA	94599
U.S. Dept of Housing & Urban	-	-	450 Golden Gate Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94102
Sierra Club	-	-	730 Polk Street	San Francisco	CA	94109
Sierra Club	David	Nesmith	5237 College Avenue	Oakland	CA	94618
Northcoast Env. Center	-	-	879 Ninth Street	Arcata	CA	95521
RAND	Sally Ann	Law	P.O. Box 2138	Santa Monica	CA	90407-2138
Dept of City Planning	Barbara	Sahm	1660 Mission St	San Francisco	CA	94103
U.S. EPA Region 9 Library	Jean	Circiello	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
S.F. Bay Guardian	Patrick	Douglas	2700 19th Street	San Francisco	CA	94110
S.F. Chronicle	Pamela	Burdman	925 Mission Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Assn. of Bay Area Govts	Gary	Binger	P.O. Box 2050	Oakland	CA	94604
Office of Judge Adv Gen	CDR Thom.	Leduina	200 Stovall Street	Alexandria	VA	22332
Nat Marine Fisheries Svc	Mr.	Lee	3150 Paradise Drive	Tiburon	CA	94920
Document Library	Faith	Van Liere	City Library - Civic Center	San Francisco	CA	94102
Coalition for SF Neighbrhd	Dorice	Murphy	175 Yukon Street	San Francisco	CA	94114
Bay Area Air Qual Mgmt Dist	Irwin	Mussen	939 Ellis Street	San Francisco	CA	94109
Board of Supervisors	Hon Nancy	Pelosi	450 Golden Gate Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94102
NewsCenter 4	Kim	Peterson	1001 Van Ness Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94109
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Svc	Don	Palawski	2800 Cottage Way Rm E1803	Sacramento	CA	95825
NOAA	Sharon	Christopherson	7600 Sand Point Way, NE	Seattle	WA	98115
City & County of San Fran	Bill	Lee	101 Grove Street, Room 217	San Francisco	CA	94102
Childrens Council SF	Martha	Roditti	100 Whitney Young Circle	San Francisco	CA	94124
True Hope Baptist Church	Dr A.	Walker	950 Gilman Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Grace Baptist Church	Rev. J.	Lane	19 Bayview Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Our Lady of Lourdes	Fr. Joe	Tobin	1715 Oakdale Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124-2382
S.F. Black Firefighters	Robert	Demmons	4938 Third Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
BDI, Business Dvlpt, Inc.	Rufus	Garrett	1485 Bayshore Blvd #382	San Francisco	CA	94124
Officers for Justice	Will	Battle	5126 Third Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
New Bayview Committee	Cheryl	Towns	1538 Innes Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124

Shafter Avenue Club	Harold	Madison	1250 Shafter Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Dept of Public Works	Tommy	Lee	750 Phelps Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Bay Area Air Qual Mgmt Dist	Hulan	Brinkley	939 Ellis Street	San Francisco	CA	94109
Northridge Cooperative Homes	Don F.	Pettifom	1 Ardath Court	San Francisco	CA	94124
Hunters Pt Neighborhood Ctr	Ella	Brown	100 Whitney Young Circle	San Francisco	CA	94124
KGO-AM News Department	-	-	900 Front Street	San Francisco	CA	94111
KITS-AM News Director	Lori	Thompson	730 Harrison St Suite 300	San Francisco	CA	94107
KNBR-AM News Director	Mark	Provo	55 Hawthorne Suite 1100	San Francisco	CA	94105
Examiner	Jim	Finefrock	110 5th Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Metro Reporter	-	-	1366 Turk Street	San Francisco	CA	94115
KHBK TV 44	Alex	Fabro	650 California Street, 7th Fl	San Francisco	CA	94108
KRON - Assignment Desk	-	-	1001 Van Ness Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94109
KCBS-AM	Charlie	Seraphin	1 Embarcadero Center	San Francisco	CA	94111
KFOG-FM	-	-	55 Hawthorne 11th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94105
Assemblywoman - 19th Dist	Hon Jackie	Speier	220 South Spruce #101	South San Francisco	CA	94080
Office of District Attorney	Steven	Castleman	732 Brennan Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Bayview Hunters Pt Found	Carol	Tatum	5033 3rd Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
City & County of San Fran	David	Wells	101 Grove Street, Room 207	San Francisco	CA	94102
Bay Area Air Qual Mgmt Dist	Milton	Feldstein	939 Ellis Street	San Francisco	CA	94109
S.F. Public Library	Linda	Brooks-Burton	5075 Third Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
All Hallows Garden Tnt Asso	-	-	65 Navy Road	San Francisco	CA	94124
Bayview Apt Tenants Assoc.	-	-	5 Commer Court	San Francisco	CA	94124
Jackie Robinson Garden Apts.	-	-	1340 Hudson Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Mariner's Village Homeowners	Beulah	Jackson	137 Nautilus Drive	San Francisco	CA	94124
Unity Homes Coop Assoc.	Phyllis	Freeman	220 Cashmere Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Ridgeview Terrace	Nate	Tyner	140 Cashmere Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Shoreview Apartments	Barbara	Hawkins	35 Lillian Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Friends of the Earth	David	Ortman	4512 University Way, NE	Seattle	WA	98105
Visitacion Valley Improv.	Henry	Schindel	54 Schwerin Street	San Francisco	CA	94134
Little H'wood Improv. Assoc	Jackie	Hameister	257 Tunnel Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94134
Little H'wood Improv. Assoc	Frank E.	Norrell	48 Gillette Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94134
Little H'wood Improv. Assoc	Don	Bartone	336 Lathrop Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94134
Bay Area Air Qual Mgmt Dist	Scott	Lutz	939 Ellis Street	San Francisco	CA	94109

Cal. Dept of Health Services	Chein	Kao	2151 Berkeley Way Annex 7	Berkeley	CA	94704
Cal. Dept of Health Services	Joyce	Whiten	400 P Street, 4th Floor	Sacramento	CA	95814
Naval Fac Engin Comm	Mike	Green	200 Stovall St Code 181	Alexandria	VA	22332
Providence Baptist Church	Calvin	Jones Jr.	1601 McKinnon Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
MHV Technical Consultants	Peter	Strauss	1723 Hamilton Ave Suite K	San Jose	CA	95125
Environmental Defense Fund	David	Roe	5655 College Suite 304	Oakland	CA	94616
Cal. Council Environ/Econ Bal	-	-	100 Spear St Suite 805	San Francisco	CA	94105
Bay Area Air Qual Mgmt Dist	Edward	Boehmer	939 Ellis Street	San Francisco	CA	94109
U.S. EPA Region 9	Paula	Bruin	75 Hawthorne St (E-2)	San Francisco	CA	94105
West Bay Law Collective	Paul	Wartelle	582 Market Street	San Francisco	CA	94104
High Speed Productions Inc	Edward H	Riggins	P.O. Box 884570	San Francisco	CA	94188
New Hunters Point Home Ass.	Khun V	Thi	46 Hawkins Lane	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. Org. Project	Louise	Durtra	170 Apollo Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Providence Baptist Church	Dorris M	Vincent	1661 Palou Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. Tomorrow	Neil	Gendel	2333 Greenwich Street	San Francisco	CA	94123
Dago Mary's Restaurant	Joe	Nucatola	Bldg 916 Hunters Point Ann	San Francisco	CA	94124
Martin Christians, Inc.	-	-	110 Rousseau Street	San Francisco	CA	94112
S.F. Department of Health	Garth	Collins	101 Grove Street, Room 204	San Francisco	CA	94102
Toxics Assessment Group	-	-	1801 Hanover Dr Suite C	Davis	CA	95616
Environmental Health Coal	-	-	1717 Kettner Blvd #100	San Diego	CA	92101
League of Women Voters	P.	De Falco	117 Natalie Drive	Moraga	CA	94556
S.F. Greens	Mark	Linenthal	777 Valencia Street	San Francisco	CA	94110
Mayor's HPA Shipyard CAC	Al	Williams	3828 Sacramento #1	San Francisco	CA	94118
Smith-Emery Company	D.J.	Knapp	P.O. Box 880550	San Francisco	CA	94188
Crime Abatement Committee-	Rufus	Davis	1271 Palou Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Cal. First Bank	Glen	Lezama	350 California Street	San Francisco	CA	94104
Perkins Brothers Properties	-	-	1450 Donner Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Shamrock Produce Co.	-	-	2065 Jerrold Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Whitwell Sign Co.	-	-	1166-B Shafter Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Patty Farrell/Jerry Alvaro	-	-	1882 Donner Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
North American Alarm Co.	-	-	2018 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
All Hallows Community Center	Jesse L.	Chambers		San Francisco	CA	94124

M. Gaehwiler Const Inc.	Jim	Hassard	1550 Michigan Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Ernie Lowe & Sons Const	-	-	1485 Bayshore Blvd #262	San Francisco	CA	94124
Bayshore Metals, Inc.	Charles	Warner	244 Napoleon Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Northridge Cooperative Homes	Drevelyn	Minor	1 Ardath Court	San Francisco	CA	94124
B & T Spray Equipment Inc	Fermeld	Huffaker	45 Elmira Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
W & O Supply	Jackie	Renner	1599 Custer Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Pacific Coast Bus Service	-	-	P.O. Box 882224	San Francisco	CA	94118
Bureau Water Pollution Cont	James	Saleerno	750 Phelps Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Industrial Waste Division	Steve	Medbury	750 Phelps Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Reverend	Milton	Williams	1509 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Nor-Cal Training Academy	Bob	Borisoff	2016 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
M & M Auto Wreckers	-	-	1790 Evans Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
All Auto	-	-	398 Quint Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Beverly Coat Hanger Co.	-	-	1215 Fairfax Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Field Iron Workers Apprentice	Walter L.	Vestnys	3591 Thomas Rd	Santa Clara	CA	94054
AAA Air Systems	Abe	Tobin	128 South Maple	South San Francisco	CA	94080
Environ. Health, Safety UCSF	Roy	Dalzer	50 Medical Center Way	San Francisco	CA	94143
Stacy & Whitbeck, Inc.	-	-	290 Toland	San Francisco	CA	94124
Burnett Children's Center	Jo Ann	Mitchel-Stringer	1520 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Charlie Seafood Company	-	-	1550 Bancroft Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124-3217
Dept of City Planning	John	Harris	1660 Mission St	San Francisco	CA	94103
Plastic Sales Inc.	-	-	2250 McKinnon Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Wok-in Cafeteria	-	-	50 Mendell, #6	San Francisco	CA	94124
Garrison Roofing & Const	-	-	1707 Yosemite Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Woodrow Wilson High School	Orlean L.	Babich	400 Mansell Street	San Francisco	CA	94134
Woodrow Wilson High School	Peter L.	Peterson	400 Mansell Street	San Francisco	CA	94134
Woodrow Wilson High School	-	Principal	400 Mansell Street	San Francisco	CA	94134
Woodrow Wilson High School	-	Librarian	400 Mansell Street	San Francisco	CA	94134
S.F. League Urban Gardeners	Cynthia	Hall	2088 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Coast Geo-Constructive	Terry	Cowhey	150 Executive Park #3600	San Francisco	CA	94134
SHARE	B.	Weiss	2088 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Animal Care Facility	Toni	Meidl	Univ of Cal San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	94143
Mountain Springs Water Co	Louie J.	Birolo	895 Innes Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Silverview Terrace	Rita	Sears	61 Whitecliff Way	San Francisco	CA	94124
Green Tortoise	Gardner	Kent	494 Broadway	San Francisco	CA	94133-4515

Di Paolo & Barber	John	DiPaolo		San Francisco	CA	94114
S.F. Examiner	Jane	Kay	110 5th Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi	Judy	Lemons	1005 Longworth HOB	Washington	DC	20515
Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi	Alex	Keenan	1005 Longworth HOB	Washington	DC	20515
Cal. Conservation Corps	Samuel	Sampson	849 Innes Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Union Bank	Robert A.	McNeely, SVP	445 S. Figueroa 3rd Fl	Los Angeles	CA	90071
Northwest Business Svcs Co	Terry D.	Wade	924 21st Street, SE	Auburn	WA	98002
H & H Ship Service Company	Patricia	Mann	220 China Basin Street	San Francisco	CA	94107
NEW BAYVIEW NEWSPAPER	Willie	Ratcliff	4401 3rd St	San Francisco	CA	94124
Our Lady of Lourdes	Rav. John	Isaacs	1715 Oakdale Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124-2382
Cal. EPA - DTSC	Cyrus	Shabahari	700 Heinz Avenue Bldg. F	Berkeley	CA	94710
Cal. EPA - DTSC	Shirley	Buford	700 Heinz Avenue Bldg. F	Berkeley	CA	94710
McCutchen, Doyle, Brown	Karen J.	Nardi	Three Embarcadero Center	San Francisco	CA	94111
Urban Ecology	Kim	Traber	405 14th Street, Suite 701	Oakland	CA	94612
Joint Milit Post Act-Pac	-	-	Gen Mail Fac P.O.Box 5000	San Francisco	CA	94188
NPOMH	Gil R.	Cota	P.O. Box 96	Fairfax	CA	94930
APWU, AFL/CIO	Bob	Williamson	5 Thom Mellon Circ #114	San Francisco	CA	94134
S.F. Redevelopment Agency	Wilbert	Battle	770 Golden Gate Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94102
Oakland Chamber of Commerce	Robert L.	Toney	475 14th Street	Oakland	CA	94612
S.F. General Mail Facility	Alan	Wald	P.O. Box 882223	San Francisco	CA	94188
NOAA Fisheries	Jim	Bybee	777 Sonoma Ave Room 325	Santa Rosa	CA	95404
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Mary Anne	Mascianion	Code 864	Portsmouth	NH	03801
U.S. EPA Region 9	Dorothy	Wilson	75 Hawthorne St (H-1-1)	San Francisco	CA	94105
S.F. Planning Commission	Sue	Bierman	1529 Shrader Street	San Francisco	CA	94117
S.F. Redevelopment Agency	Sonia	Bolanos	350 Texas Street	San Francisco	CA	94107
Port of San Francisco	Arthur	Coleman	6301 Third Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Bayview Hunters Pt Sr Center	George	Davis	1706 Yosemite Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
City College of San Fran	Evan	Dobelle	50 Phelan Avenue Rm E200	San Francisco	CA	94112
Hunters Pt Shipyard Art. Ass.	Heidi	Hardin	P.O. Box 881222	San Francisco	CA	94188
Just Desserts	Elliot	Hoffman	1970 Carroll Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Caheed Child Care	Shirley	Jones	1030 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. Chamber of Commerce	Jim	Lazarus	465 California Street	San Francisco	CA	94111
Shafter Avenue Block Club	Maverick	Madison	1629 Shafter Aveune	San Francisco	CA	94124

Businesses of Hunters Pt	Scott	Madison	P.O. Box 883594	San Francisco	CA	94110
WHGS Youth Bayview H.P.	Willie	McDowell	P.O. Box 885374	San Francisco	CA	94188-5374
Hunters Pt Recreation Center	Julia	Middleton	1728 LaSalle Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. Urban League	George	Mix, Jr.	1559 Palou Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. State University	Leroy	Morishita	1600 Holloway Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94132
Bayview Hunters Pt Demo Club	Karen	Pierce	1734 Newcomb	San Francisco	CA	94124
International Ladies Garment	Katie	Quan	660 Howard Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Hunters Pt Artist Assoc.	Joe	Sam	330 Mississippi Street	San Francisco	CA	94107
UCSF, Medical Center	Bruce	Spaulding	500 Parnassus Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94143
Work Furlough Program	Al	Waters	930 Bryant Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Williams-Kuelbelbeck Asso.	Tod	Clayter	1301 Shoreway Rd Ste 317	Belmont	CA	94002
Sanitary Fill Company	Kelly	Runyon	501 Tunnel Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94134
Dept of Public Health	Myra	Snyder	101 Grove Street	San Francisco	CA	94102
Superfund Reports	Mya	Weber	1225 Jeff Davis Hwy # 140	Arlington	VA	22202
KNBR	Peter B.	Collins	55 Hawthorne Street	San Francisco	CA	94105
Cal. Environmental Trust	Sara	Hamlen	5 Third Street, Room 612	San Francisco	CA	94103
ATSDR	Leslie	Campbell	1600 Clifton Rd NE (E32)	Atlanta	GA	30333
Earth Island Institute	Carl	Anthony	300 Broadway St Suite 28	San Francisco	CA	94133
S.F. Board of Supervisors	Hon Kevin	Shelley	400 Van Ness Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94102
SEED	-	-	P.O. Box 884363	San Francisco	CA	94188
Naval Fac Engin Comm 181E	Nelson	Latona	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm	John	Peters	Atlantic Division	Norfolk	VA	23511
Naval Hospital	William W	Graham, Code 00H	6000 West Highway 98	Pensacola	FL	32512
Dept of Toxic Subst Cont	Jennifer	Smith	10151 Croydon Way, Suite 3	Sacramento	CA	95827
SOWACC	Genevieve	Bayan	1612 10th Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94122
Arts Consultant	Brenda	Berlin	326 Ritch Street	San Francisco	CA	94107
Cal. Lawyers for the Arts	Mary	Brake	Fort Mason Bldg C Rm 255	San Francisco	CA	94123
Westinghouse	Lester	Crook	1322 Egret Drive	Sunnyvale	CA	94087
Westinghouse	Erin	Crook	1322 Egret Drive	Sunnyvale	CA	94087
CCSF Dean, Southeast Campus	Gloria	Crosson	1800 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. Women Artists	Verity	Dierauf	553 15th Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94118

Senior Escort Program	Rochelle	Frazier	1101 Capp Street	San Francisco	CA	94110
CCSF Dean, Intersegment Rel.	Robert	Gabriner	50 Phelan Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94131
S.E. Community Commiss	Ethel	Garlington	3 Maddux	San Francisco	CA	94124
Steefel, Levit & Weiss	Lori	Goldstein	1 Embarcadero Ctr 29th Fl	San Francisco	CA	94111
Neighborhood Arts Program	Liz	Lerma	25 Van Ness Avenue #240	San Francisco	CA	94102
Groh FSSA/SOMAR	Cathy	Raulston	934 Brannan Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
African American Hist. Soc	Juliana	Haile	Fort Mason Bldg C Rm 165	San Francisco	CA	94123
Theatre Bay Area	Tom	Hansen	22 Dorland Street	San Francisco	CA	94110
San Francisco Foundation	Jane	Rogers	685 Market Suite 910	San Francisco	CA	94105
Cal. Lawyers for the Arts	Barbara	Kaplan	1074 Masonic Avenue	Albany	CA	94706
S.F. Housing Authority	Lavaughn	King	440 Turk Street	San Francisco	CA	94102
Bayview Hunters Pt Sr Center	Cathy	Koechlin	1706 Yosemite Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Community Development	Wayne	Lawrence	10 United Nations Plaza	San Francisco	CA	94102
Young Community Developers	Veronica	Lightfoot	1715 Yosemite Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Cal. Lawyers for the Arts	Devorah	Major	739 Laguna Street	San Francisco	CA	94102
Koncepts Cultural Gallery	Edsel	Matthews	247 4th Street	Oakland	CA	94607
Cal. Lawyers for the Arts	Ken	Meyerhoffer	3526 California Street	San Francisco	CA	94118
SCRAP	Vicki	Pollack	45 Holly Park Circle	San Francisco	CA	94110
Bayview Opera House	Gail	Reid	4705 3rd Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Thrasher Magazine	Rep.	-	P.O. Box 884570	San Francisco	CA	94188
FSSA/SOMAR	Ernest	Rivera	934 Brannan Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Cal. Lawyers for the Arts	Alma	Robinson	Fort Mason Bldg C Rm 255	San Francisco	CA	94123
ArtSpan/Open Studios	Chuck	Rosenthal	934 Brannan Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Exploratorium	Susan	Schwartzberg	3601 Lyon	San Francisco	CA	94123
Cal. Lawyers for the Arts	Anne	Smith	232 Precita Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94110
CCSF Dean, Inst Development	Frederic	Sonenberg	50 Phelan Avenue #E207	San Francisco	CA	94112
ArtHouse	-	-	Fort Mason Bldg C Rm 255	San Francisco	CA	94123
Cal. Lawyers for the Arts	Judith	Teichman	2558 Clay Street, #1	San Francisco	CA	94115
The Point/Patterns Ltd.	Jacques	Terzian	P.O. Box 883753	San Francisco	CA	94188
Afr-American Arts/Culture	Kola	Thomas	762 Fulton Street	San Francisco	CA	94102
Townsend (Slot 1)	Erik	Buck	1502 Maywood Drive	Modesto	CA	95350
Shipyards Artist	Andrew B.	Uchin	P.O. Box 884394	San Francisco	CA	94188
Thrasher Magazine	Fausto	Vitello	P.O. Box 884570	San Francisco	CA	94188

S.F. Opera	Russ	Walton	War Memorial Opera House	San Francisco	CA	94102
Marvelous Marianne's	Marianne	Bennett	2040 Polk Suite 184	San Francisco	CA	94109
Dept of Toxic Subst Cont	Carol	Nortrup	700 Heinz Avenue Suite 200	Berkeley	CA	94710
S.F. Conservation Corps.	Douglas	Biggs	Fort Mason Building 11	San Francisco	CA	94123
Pillsbury Madison & Sutro	Marsha	Ginn	P.O. Box 7880	San Francisco	CA	94120
US EPA Region IX (H-9-2)	Claire	Trombadore	75 Hawthorne (H-9-2)	San Francisco	CA	94105
KQED Inc.	-	-	2601 Mariposa Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94110
Bechtel Environmental, Inc.	R. Barton	Draper, Ph. D.	50 Beale St	San Francisco	CA	94119
IDC Inc	Ron	Jones	55 Pomona Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Dept of Toxic Subst Cont	Theresa	McGarry	P.O. Box 806	Sacramento	CA	95812
Dept of Parks & Rec	Jim	Trapani	P.O. Box 942896	Sacramento	CA	94296
Naval Fac Engin Comm 09CB2	Gordon	Ivins	200 Stovall St RM 11N69	Alexandria	VA	22332
Wareham Studios	William	Wareham	1210 Mariposa Street	San Francisco	CA	94107
Planning and Development	-	-	770 Golden Gate 3rd Floor	San Francisco	CA	94102
Dept of Health Services	Gary	Butner	601 7th Street, Box 942732	Sacramento	CA	94234
EIP Associates	Nancy C.	Clark	601 Montgomery Suite 500	San Francisco	CA	94111
Morrison & Foerster	Peter J.	Gutierrez	1191 Second Ave #2200	Seattle	WA	98101
Navy PWC, SFB	Al	Rench	Code 613, P.O. Box 24003	Oakland	CA	94623
Dilligaf Enterprises	Champer D	Legallet	1401 Giffith Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
SF Redevelopment Agency	Elia M.	Arbuckle	770 Golden Gate Ave	San Francisco	CA	94102
Lawrence Livermore Lab	Alber L.	Lamarre, L-619	P.O. Box 808	Livermore	CA	94550
Dames & Moore	Juan	Linares	221 Main Street, Suite 600	San Francisoc	CA	94105
Sr Citizen Bayview	Osceola	Washington	1711 Oakdale Ave #212	San Francisco	CA	94124
Envirocare of Utah	Steve	Moynahan	46 W. Broadway, Suite 240	Salt Lake City	UT	84101
So. Cal Independ Flt Energy	Charles L	Floyd	3696 Cedar Avenue	Lynwood	CA	90292
Tetrattech	Brad	Hall	180 Howard Suite 250	San Francisco	CA	94105
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Ser	Tom	Maurer	2800 Cottage Way Rm E1803	Sacramento	CA	95825
S.F. Dept. of Public Health	Amy	Brownell	101 Grove Street, Room 207	San Francisco	CA	94102

U.S. General Accounting Off	Gary W.	Ulrich	301 Howard St Suite 1200	San Francisco	CA	94105
Protective Finishes	Gil	Reyes	P.O. Box 884093	San Francisco	CA	94188
U.S. Senate	John	Hess III	1700 Montgomery Suite 240	San Francisco	CA	94111
Jefferson Company	Phil	Kern	2532 Lake St	San Francisco	CA	94121
U.S. Dept of Housing & Urban	Carolyn	Niehaus	450 Golden Gate Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94120
Asian Inc	Andrew	Murphy	1670 Pine Street	San Francisco	CA	94109
Community Design Center	Charles B	Turner Jr	1663 Mission Suite 520	San Francisco	CA	94103
DSS Group	Dan	Songer	450 Sherwood Dr Suite 305	Sausalito	CA	94965
MR Oil and Gas	Richard	Main	505 Sansome St Suite 1950	San Francisco	CA	94111
Metropolitan Trans Comm	Jeff	Slusarz	101 8th Street	Oakland	CA	94607
U.S. Senate	Hon Barb.	Boxer	1700 Montgomery Suite 240	San Francisco	CA	94111
HZM Services	Earl J	Scribner	P.O. Box 531	El Granada	CA	94018-0531
Steven Castleman Law Offices	Steven J	Castleman	396 Hayes Street	San Francisco	CA	94102
S.F. City Attorney	John	Cooper	City Hall Room 206	San Francisco	CA	94102
A Answer, Inc.	Troy A.	Reese	3026 San Bruno Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94134
Cai. Dept of Fish and Game	Becky	Ota	411 Burgess Drive	Menlo Park	CA	94025
City Building, Inc.		-	1700 Kirkwood Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Building Svcs Technicians	Alonzo	Douglas	1555 Yosemite Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
SHARE of Northern California	Jan	Hartsough	4075 Lakeside Drive	Richmond	CA	94806
Marinship Const Svc Inc	Derek	Smith	41 Dorman Ave Unit #3	San Francisco	CA	94124
Save SF Bay Found (SCIP)	Manuel F.	Neves, Jr.	136 Peabody Street	San Francisco	CA	94134
C. Hillside Vill. Home. Asso	Phil. & T	Ragozzino	35 Bowman Court	San Francisco	CA	94124
Bootstrap Operations	Ralph	Ray II	P.O. Box 4735	Mountain View	CA	94040
St. James Presbyter. Church	Rev. J. O.	Resus	240 Leland Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94134
S.F. Redevelopment Agency	Byron A.	Rhett	770 Golden Gate Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94102
S.F. Council on Homelessness	Amanda	Feinstein	995 Market St Suite 1017	San Francisco	CA	94103
City Attorney's Office	Jesse	Smith	1390 Market St 6th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94102
Spanish Spkng Citizens Found	-	-	1900 Fruitvale Avenue	Oakland	CA	94601
Swords to Plowshares	Rene	Tolosa	995 Market St 3rd Floor	San Francisco	CA	94103
Universal Insulation Co.	Lane	Jenkins	1447 Palou Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Clinical Special Computers	Debra	Young	P.O. Box 882121	San Francisco	CA	94188
Crampton	Carolyn	Ritchie	215 27th Street	San Francisco	CA	94131

Cal. EDD	Patrick J	Guibao	39175 Liberty St #216	Fremont	CA	94537
Black Boxes, Inc.	Carla	Balzarini	1570 Davidson Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Bayview Hunters Pt Build Exc	Tollie	Green	3450 Third St #4A-Upper	San Francisco	CA	94124
Portola Neighborhood	C.M.	Deza	436 Brussels Street	San Francisco	CA	94134
B.R. Funsten & Co.	Sina	Chang	2045 Evans Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Siena Imports, Inc.	Denise	Del Grosso	1295 Evans Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Dan Dugan Sound Design	Dan	Dugan	290 Napoleon Street, #E	San Francisco	CA	94124
Robert Collins Lithography	Mimi	Frye	220 Newhall Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Higash Associates	Glenn	Higashioka	35 Dorman Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Service Agency, Inc.	Alma	Jackson	3450 Third St Bldg. 1C	San Francisco	CA	94124
Jones & Son Construction	Bobby	Jones	1662 Wallace Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Hunters Pt CAC	Joyce F.	Jones	1775 Palou Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Thetacon Services Group	Tim	Leistico	3828 26th Street	San Francisco	CA	94131
Olson Electric, Inc.	Mark	Olson	1385 Donner Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
O'Neill Incorporated	Barbara	-	2090 Evans Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
H & H Ship Service Company	Susan	Parsons	220 China Basin Street	San Francisco	CA	94107
Superior Furniture	-	-	P.O. Box 24510	San Francisco	CA	94124-0510
Cal. Dept of Fish & Game	Diana	Watters	411 Burgess Drive	Menlo Park	CA	94025
Wellons & Associates	Dr R. V.	Wellons	805 Red Leaf Court	San Francisco	CA	94134
Shoreview Resident Asso.	Patricia	Wright	10 Rosie Lee Lane, #4	San Francisco	CA	94124
Wedrell James & Sons	Wedrell	James	1543 Palou Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
SE Campus Advisory Board	Caroline	Washington	137 Atoll Circle	San Francisco	CA	94124
Double B Trucking Company	Bernestine	Beasley	475 Thornton Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
U.S. General Accounting Off	Stephen	Secrist	301 Howard St Suite 1200	San Francisco	CA	94105
Omnibus Enterprises	E & J	Moore	88 Ignacio St	San Francisco	CA	94124
Public Works Dept	Dick J.	Rudloff	2263 Santa Clara Ave Rm 204	Alameda	CA	94501
Lawyers Prof Att Svc	Tyrone	Samuel	141 Cleo Rand Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Envirocare, Inc.	Sue	Rice	46 W. Broadway Suite 240	Salt Lake City	UT	84101
North Calif Minor Bus Opp Co	Harold	Logwood	1221 Oak St	Oakland	CA	94612
RAND Corporation	David S.	Rubenson	1700 Main St Box 2138	Santa Monica	CA	90407
U.S. Dept of Energy	Pat	Burke	1301 Clay St Suite 700-N	Oakland	CA	94612
Navy Office of Info West	CDR Gary	Shrout	11000 Wilshire Ste 11000	Los Angeles	CA	90024
CNO, Env. Prot & Occ Hlt	Geoffrey	Cullison	2211 Jeff Davis Highway	Arlington	CA	22202
Naval Fac Engin Center	-	-	560 Center Drive	Port Hueneme	CA	93043

S.F. Bay Guardian	Martin	Espinosa	2700 19th Street	San Francisco	CA	94110
S.F. Dept. of Public Works	Stanley J.	DeSouza	1680 Mission 1st Fl	San Francisco	CA	94103-2414
U.S.	Marc	Swartz	2221 Jeff Davis Hwy #1000	Arlington	VA	22244
U.S. Dept Justice, Env & Nat	Russell	Young	P.O. Box 23986	Washington	DC	20026
Bay Area Base Trans Coord	CDR Al	Elkins	410 Palm Ave TI	San Francisco	CA	94130
Young Community Developers	Silk	Gaudain	48 Haight St	San Francisco	CA	94102
Bay Area Air Qual Mgmt Dist	Catherine	Fortney	939 Ellis St	San Francisco	CA	94106
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Svc	James	Haas	2800 Cottage Way Rm E1803	Sacramento	CA	95825
Reg Water Quality Cont Board	Richard	Hiett	2101 Webster St Suite 500	Oakland	CA	94612
NOAA/US EPA Reg IX (H-1-2)	Laurie	Sullivan	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
Cal. Dept of Fish & Game	Michael	Martin	20 Lower Ragsdale Dr #100	Monterey	CA	93940
BHP Homeowners & Res. CDC	Nicholas	Agbabiaka	333 11th St	Richmond	CA	94801
UJAMAA Westbrook	Gwenda	White	14 Harbor Road	San Francisco	CA	94124
James Lick Middle School	-	-	1220 Noe St.	San Francisco	CA	94114
Naval Fac Engin Comm 150AK	Andrea	Kuhn	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
San Francisco State Univ	Gilbert H	Robinson	1600 Holloway Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94132
Chamber of Commerce	Paul	Lord	1660 Mission Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Naval Fac Engin Comm 40	Bill	Quade	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm 40A	CDR Roland	Moreau	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm 41	Ted	Zagrobelyny	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm 41CM	LCDR Cliff	Maurer	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm 42	Warren	Meekins	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm 42FG	Fran	Gomes	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm 42MD	Craig	Woods	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm 43	Cindy	Breeden	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
Naval Fac Engin Comm 63	Don	Allen	200 Stovall St	Alexandria	VA	22332
S.F. Chronicle	-	-	901 Mission Street	San Francisco	CA	94103-2988
S.F. League Urban Gardeners	Mohammed	Nuru	2088 Oakdale Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. Independent	Joe	Strupp	1201 Evans St	San Francisco	CA	94124
U.S. Dept Justice	Helen H.	Kang	301 Howard St Suite 870	San Francisco	CA	94105
Sud America Trading, Inc	R M	Torre	734 Bush St #66	San Francisco	CA	94108
Printing Indust of No Cal	Jim	Richards	665 Third St Ste 500	San Francisco	CA	94107
BPI	Melvyn L.	Seid	1166 Clay St.	San Francisco	CA	94108

B & T Spray Equipment Inc	James T.	Moran	45 Elmira St.	San Francisco	CA	94124
EnviroCure, Inc.	Andre	Scott	41 Dorman Ave Suite 3	San Francisco	CA	94124
Residents of SE Sector	Esther C	Blanchard	P.O. Box 885312	San Francisco	CA	94188
Fleet Industrial Supply Cent	Jo	Avalos	Bldg 321	Oakland	CA	94625-5000
Wagner Construction	James	Wagner	P.O. Box 883183	San Francisco	CA	94188
Our Lady of Lourdes	Rev. Kirk	Ullery	1715 Oakdale Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124-2382
South Bayshore Comm Dev Corp	-	-	P.O. Box 882493	San Francisco	CA	94188-2493
U.S. Senator Feinstein	Cathy	Widener	525 Market Suite 3670	San Francisco	CA	94105
Homeowners C Hillside, SAEJ	Bonnie	Fraenza	9 Bowman Ct	San Francisco	CA	94124
Kern Mediation Group	Douglas	Kern	100 First St Suite 2711	San Francisco	CA	94105
Mayor's Office Comm Dvlpmnt	Malik	Looper	10 U N Plaza Suite 600	San Francisco	CA	94102
Mayor's Office Comm Dvlpmnt	Pamela H.	David	10 U N Plaza Suite 600	San Francisco	CA	94102
1ST PENTECOSTAL CH. OF JESUS	-	-	1121 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
1ST SAMOAN FULL GOSPEL PENT.	-	-	2187 QUESADA	San Francisco	CA	94124
AF-AMERICAN CONTRACTORS OF S.	-	-	4401 3rd St	San Francisco	CA	94124
All Hallows Church	-	-	1715 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
All Hallows School	-	-	1601 LANE	San Francisco	CA	94124
BAY AREA CHILDREN'S CENTER	-	-	1513 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
BAY AREA URBAN LEAGUE	GEORGE	MIX	635 DIVISADERO	San Francisco	CA	94117
BAY AREA URBAN LEAGUE	-	-	635 Divisadero	San Francisco	CA	94117
BAYVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	1509 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
BAYVIEW BIBLE CHURCH	-	-	1429 MENDELL	San Francisco	CA	94124
BAYVIEW HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ASS	RALPH	HOUSE	1031 KEY ST	San Francisco	CA	94124
BAYVIEW JEHOVAH'S WITNESS CHU	-	-	1411 THOMAS	San Francisco	CA	94124
BAYVIEW LUTHERAN CHURCH	-	-	1400 PALOU	San Francisco	CA	94124
McCoy's Patrol Service	HAROLD	MCCOY	P.O. Box 24176	San Francisco	CA	94124-0176
BAYVIEW-HUNTERS POINT FOUNDAT	-	-	5015 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
BELL CHAPEL METH. EPIS. CHURC	-	-	1505 KEITH	San Francisco	CA	94124
BOARD & CARE	-	-	1418 REVERE	San Francisco	CA	94124
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT INC.	CALVIN	HAYES	1485 Bayshore Blvd #382	San Francisco	CA	94124
BV-HP CENTER FOR PROBLEM DRIN	-	-	1625 CARROLL	San Francisco	CA	94124
BV-HP FOUNDATION ON AIDS	-	-	5815 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
BV-HP DEMOCRATIC CLUB	KAREN	PIERCE	P.O. Box 884293	San Francisco	CA	94188
BV-HP JOBS COALITION	TED	FRAZIER	82 WEST POINT RD	San Francisco	CA	94124
CAHEED INFANT DAY CARE	-	-	1030 Oakdale Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
CAL. ASSOC. FOR HEALTH EDUCAT	-	-	4938 THIRD STREET	San Francisco	CA	94124

CARPENTER UNION LOCAL #22	-	-	2660 NEWHALL SUITE 200	San Francisco	CA	94124
CHRIST MISSIONARY BAPTIST CH	-	-	1501 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
CHRISTIAN LIGHT BAPTIST CH.	-	-	1043 PALOU	San Francisco	CA	94124
CHURCH OF CHRIST	-	-	1239 Revere	San Francisco	CA	94124
CHURCH OF GOD OF PROPHECY	-	-	6212 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
DISTRICT 7 DEMOCRATIC CLUB	-	-	4909 THIRD STREET	San Francisco	CA	94124
DOUBLE ROCK BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	1595 SHAFTER	San Francisco	CA	94124
EARL P. MILLS COMMUNITY CENT	-	-	100 Whitney Young Circle	San Francisco	CA	94124
EVERGREEN BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	6270 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
FAITH TEMPLE, CH. OF GOD & CH	-	-	1758 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
FULLER PHARMACY	DR.	FULLER	5009 THIRD STREET	San Francisco	CA	94124
	WAYLAND					
GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH	-	-	1229 EGBERT	San Francisco	CA	94124
GREATER NEW LIGHT BAPTIST CHU	-	-	1035 PALOU	San Francisco	CA	94124
HOLINESS CHURCH OF CHRIST	-	-	5110 THIRD #B	San Francisco	CA	94124
HUNTERS POINT BOYS CLUB	REUBEN	SMITH	729 KIRK WOOD	San Francisco	CA	94124
HUNTERS POINT DEMOCRATIC CLUB	HARVEY	MATTHEWS	236 BRIDGEVIEW	San Francisco	CA	94124
JAMES MEMORIAL CHURCH OF GOD	-	-	1470 SHAFTER	San Francisco	CA	94124
JOSEPH LEE RECREATION CENTER	-	-	1395 MENDELL	San Francisco	CA	94124
LITTLE BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	1636 ARMSTRONG	San Francisco	CA	94124
M.L. KING CHILDCARE CENTER	-	-	200 CASHMERE	San Francisco	CA	94124
MARINERS VILLAGE	YVONNE	GREEN	137 Nautilus Drive	San Francisco	CA	94124
METROPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	1682 NEWCOMB	San Francisco	CA	94124
MILTON MEYER RECREATION CENT	-	-	195 KISKA ROAD	San Francisco	CA	94124
MORGAN HEIGHTS HOME ASSOC.	DOUG	REID	185 CLEO ROAD	San Francisco	CA	94124
MT. GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	1629 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
MULTICULTURAL AIDS INQ. & RES	-	-	5815 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
NEW BAYVIEW COMMITTEE	SAMUEL	MURRAY	1625 CARROLL	San Francisco	CA	94124
NEW HUNTERS POINT HOMEOWNERS	MANJALA	GOVENDER	50 HAWKINS LANE	San Francisco	CA	94124
New Mt. Vernon Miss Baptist C	-	-	2900 GENEVA AVE	Daly City	CA	94014
NORTHRIDGE COOPERATIVE HOMES	-	-	ONE ARDATH COURT	San Francisco	CA	94124
OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	1667 REVERE	San Francisco	CA	94124
PEARLGATE BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	15 LATONA	San Francisco	CA	94124
PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL	EUNICE	ELTON	745 Franklin St #400	San Francisco	CA	94102-3228
ROCK OF AGES CHURCH	-	-	1095 GILMAN	San Francisco	CA	94124

S.F. BLACK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	FREDERICK	JORDAN	1426 FILLMORE	San Francisco	CA	94115
S.F. PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS A	JEWEL	GREEN	131 MIDDLE POINT ROAD	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. RELIGIOUS COUNCIL	REV. JOHN	PHILLIPS	1636 ARMSTRONG	San Francisco	CA	94124
SENIOR ESCORT OUTREACH PROGRA	-	-	1800 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
SF BLACK FIREFIGHTERS	-	-	4938 THIRD STREET	San Francisco	CA	94124
SF BOYS & GIRLS CLUB	-	-	2555 GRIFFITH	San Francisco	CA	94124
SHARE	-	-	5015 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
SHILOH FULL GOSPEL CHURCH	-	-	5122 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
SOJOURNER TRUTH CHILDCARE CEN	-	-	1 CASHMERE STREET	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.E. COMMUNITY CENTER	-	-	1800 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.E. SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY COUN	Bernice	Brown	1800 OAKDALE	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.E. SOUTHEAST HEALTH CENTER	-	-	2401 KEITH	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.E. SOUTHEAST POLICE STATION	CAPTAIN RIC	HOLDER	2300 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
ST. JAMES BAPTIST CHURCH	REV. MICHAEL	WILLIAMS	1470 HUDSON	San Francisco	CA	94124
ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH	Rev. J. P.	Prior	825 NEWHALL	San Francisco	CA	94124
ST. PAUL OF THE SHIPWRECK CH	FR. JAMES	GOODE	3350 JENNINGS	San Francisco	CA	94124
ST. PAUL OF THE SHIPWRECK CH	-	-	122 JAMESTOWN AVE	San Francisco	CA	94124
SUNLIGHT PENTE. HOLINESS CH	-	-	1435 Palou Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
THE NEW HUNTERS POINT	MIKE	TSUCHIMOTO	400 MONTGOMERY SUITE 402	San Francisco	CA	94104
THIRD STREET MENTAL HEALTH CE	-	-	4301 3rd Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
THIRD WORLD AIDS RESEARCH PRO	-	-	5815 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
TRI-UNITY MISSIONARY BAPTIST	-	-	542 THORNTON	San Francisco	CA	94124
VICTORY TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH	-	-	1475 UNDERWOOD	San Francisco	CA	94124
W. YOUNG CHILD DEVELOPMENT CE	-	-	100 Whitney Young Circle	San Francisco	CA	94124
W. YOUNG CHILDCARE CENTE	REID (DIREC	CARETHE	100 Whitney Young Circle	San Francisco	CA	94124
Young Community Developers	JOHN	SCOTT	1715 YOSEMITE	San Francisco	CA	94124
ZION CHAPEL CHURCH OF GOD	-	-	1221 HAWES	San Francisco	CA	94124
BAYVIEW ECONMICAL COUNCIL	REV. JOHN	LANE	P.O. Box 24117	San Francisco	CA	94124
BV-HP YOUTH SERVICES	-	-	5033 THIRD	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.E. HEALTH CENTER	CYNTHIA	SELMA	2401 KEITH ST	San Francisco	CA	94124
BELL CME CHURCH	ANTHONY E.	REV. SOMMERS	1397 PALOU	San Francisco	CA	94124
Shoreview Resident Asso.	Betty	Banks	90 ROSIE LEE LN #1	San Francisco	CA	94124
Board of Supervisors	Hon Angela	Alioto	235 City Hall	San Francisco	CA	94102
Abalone Alliance	-	-	2940 16th St #310	San Francisco	CA	94103

Bay City News Service	-	-	1390 Market St Suite 324	San Francisco	CA	94102
NOAA	Sally Ann	Law	501 W. Ocean Blvd # 4200	Long Beach	CA	90802
Bayview Merchants Assn. Inc.	Muhammed	Al-Kareem	P.O. Box 24505	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. Public Library	Lee	Olivier	5075 Third Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Western States Legal Found.	-	-	1440 Broadway #420	Oakland	CA	94612
New Hunters Point Home Ass.	-	-	38 Hawkins Lane	San Francisco	CA	94124
Christian Engineering	Victoria	Campos	Bldg 411 Hunters Point Shipyd	San Francisco	CA	94124
U S. EPA Region 9	Julie	Anderson	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
AFP Associates, Inc.	-	-	1440 Bancroft Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
Gately Stainless & Alloy	-	-	1350 Yosemite Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
A.C. Electric & Construction	-	-	1775 Egbert Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
New Mission Iron Works, Inc.	-	-	1383 Armstrong Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124-3608
Mountain Springs Water Co	Michael L.	Mee	895 Innes Avenue	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.F. Chronicle Environmental	-	-	925 Mission Street	San Francisco	CA	94103
Sierra Club	Lisa	Allen	394 Blaisdell	Claremont	CA	91711
Crystal Plaza #5 Rm. 654	Patricia	Ferrabie	2211 Jeff Davis Highway	Arlington	VA	22202
U.S. Navy Env Affairs	Cindy	Flemming	Bldg. 1 Code 0311 NAVSTA	San Francisco	CA	94130
San Francisco Foundation	Renee	Hayes	685 Market Suite 910	San Francisco	CA	94105
San Francisco Foundation	John	Kreidler	685 Market St Suite 910	San Francisco	CA	94105
U.S. Commander In Chief	PACFLT	(N452)	250 Makalapa Drive	Pearl Harbor	HI	96860
C A Rasmussen Inc	Tom	Anderson	2360 Shasta Way	Simi Valley	CA	93065
Portola Heights Association	Jesse	Agbayari	149 Harvard Street	San Francisco	CA	94134
S.E. Alliance Environ Justice	Wendy	Brummer-Kocks	863 Innes Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Shoreview Resident Asso.	Marie	Franklin	95 Beatrice Ln #3	San Francisco	CA	94124
South Bayshore Community Deve	Alex	Pitcher	1800 Oakdale Ave Ste B	San Francisco	CA	94124
S.E. Alliance Environ Justice	Claude	Wilson	P.O. Box 880961	San Francisco	CA	94188
SF Senators, Inc.	William P.	Marquis	P.O. Box 24245	San Francisco	CA	94124
Dr. G.W. Carver Academic ES	Jane P.	Andrews	1360 Oakdale Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Dr. G.W. Carver Academic ES	Emily	Wade-Thompson	1360 Oakdale Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Malcolm X Academy	Stacy	Moore	350 Harbor Rd	San Francisco	CA	94124
Malcolm X Academy	Margaret	Farruggio	350 Harbor Rd	San Francisco	CA	94124
Applied Compost	Barton	Blum	2140 Shattuck Ave #705	Berkeley	CA	94709
South Bayshore Business Asso	Marshall	Sanders	123 Stratford Drive	San Francisco	CA	94132

Lawrence Custom Floors	Dorothy	Lawrence	4343 3rd Street	San Francisco	CA	94124
Olympic Security Systems	Vladimir	Butenko	2016 Oakdale Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Cal. Dept Parks & Rec	Anna M	Cross	250 Executive Park #4900	San Francisco	CA	94134
Childrens Council of SF	Doris	Landry	3450 Third St Bldg 2A #200	San Francisco	CA	94124
Bret Harte Elementary School	Cheryl	Curtis	1035 Gilman Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Parker Design	Mary Ann	Parker	118 King St #606	San Francisco	CA	94107
ARC Ecology	Karen	Huggins	833 Market #1107	San Francisco	CA	94103
ARC Ecology	Christine	Shirley	833 Market #1107	San Francisco	CA	94103
Lightning Fabrication	-	-	P.O. Box 884594	San Francisco	CA	94188
New Bayview	A. Jacquie	Taliferro	4401 3rd St	San Francisco	CA	94124
Terra Environmental	-	-	1670 Palou Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Terra Environmental	Manuel	Ford	1570 Palou Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Malcolm X Academy	James	Lowe	350 Harbor Road	San Francisco	CA	94124
Malcolm X Academy	Margaret	Ferrugio	350 Harbor road	San Francisco	CA	94124
Lawyers' Comm. Civil Rights	Deanna	Clark	997 Burrell Dr	Fairfield	CA	94533
Eco Development Associates	Dail	Miller	2140 Shattuck #705	Berkeley	CA	94704
Carpenters Local 22	Pete	Peterson	2660 Newhall St	San Francisco	CA	94124-2527
Gray Panthers	L.	Harris	P.O. Box 425947	San Francisco	CA	94142-5947
CDM Federal Programs	Min	Yao	100 Pringle Ave #500	Walnut Creek	CA	94596
U.S. EPA Region 9	Lori	Lewis	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
U.S. EPA Region 9	Cheryl	Lauth	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
U.S. EPA Region 9	Anna Marie	Cook	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
U.S. EPA Region 9	Jane	Diamond	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
U.S. EPA Region 9	Dianna	Young	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
U.S. EPA Region 9	CAPT Alvin	Jung USPHS	75 Hawthorne St	San Francisco	CA	94105
Shoreview Resident Asso.	Dorothy	Peterson	15 Espanola St #3	San Francisco	CA	94124-2850
Heller, Erman	Alel	Madrilejo	333 Bush St 12th Fl	San Francisco	CA	94104
Bayview Hunters Pt Found	Jacob C.	Smith	5015 Third St	San Francisco	CA	94124
All Hallows Tenants Assoc	Helen	Jackson	39 Baldwin Court	San Francisco	CA	94124
Jack. Robinson Gdn Apts	Vida	Edwards	50 Cashmere St #2A	San Francisco	CA	94124
BADCAT	Melissa	Enge	181 Fremont St	San Francisco	CA	94105
BADCAT	Erika	Bley	181 Fremont St	San Francisco	CA	94105
Bayview Hunters Pt Enterprise	Vanessa	Banks	85 Cashmere St #1A	San Francisco	CA	94124-2420
HP Shipyard CAC	Leon	Thibeaux	82 Bayview	San Francisco	CA	94124
SF Redevelopment Agency	Stanley	Muracka	4 Navajo Court	Walnut Creek	CA	94595

American Van Lines	George F.	Correa	P.O. Box 882133	San Francisco	CA	94188
Astoria Metal Corp	-	-	P.O. Box 885434	San Francisco	CA	94188-5434
Carpenter Rigging	B. L.	Martin	222 Napoleon	San Francisco	CA	94124
Christian Engineering	Robert	Christian	Hunters Pt Shipyd Bldg 411	San Francisco	CA	94124
Circosta Iron & Metal	-	-	1801 Evans Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Clean Comp	Tom	Lacey	P.O. Box 88004	San Francisco	CA	94188
Dago Mary's Restaurant	Joseph	Ursino	P.O. Box 27 Hunters Pt Shipyd	San Francisco	CA	94124
Ermico Enterprises	Eric	Swensen	P.O. Box 885403	San Francisco	CA	94124
Finishworks of SF	Clay	Young	62 Coleridge	San Francisco	CA	94110
Frameworks	William C	Billote	829 Moultrie	San Francisco	CA	94110
Franciscan Mov. & Stor	Robert	Rodriguez, Jr	P.O. Box 3883892	San Francisco	CA	94188
Golden Gate RR Museum	Michael J.	Mangini	P.O. Box 3315	Redwood City	CA	94064
Forest Hill Asso.	James	Heagy	P.O. Box 194370	San Francisco	CA	94130
Bilafer & Holsworth	Richard K.	Bilafer	P.O. Box 410145	San Francisco	CA	94141-9145
Hydro-Chem Services	Ross W.	Allen	P.O. Box 884522	San Francisco	CA	94188
Mina Metals	Richard O.	Jones	P.O. Box 885124	San Francisco	CA	94188
Odaco Inc.	Michael L.	Anderson	P.O. Box 881628	San Francisco	CA	94188-1628
Police Athletic Club	Joseph	Mollo	366 Mississippi	San Francisco	CA	94107
Precision Transport	Wright	John	P.O. Box 882973	San Francisco	CA	94188
Quality Craftsman Cabinets	Thompson	Martin	P.O. Box 883303	San Francisco	CA	94188
S & W Productions	Selhorn	Steve	P.O. Box 509	Daly City	CA	94017
Dir of Property, City of SF	Legnitto	Steve	25 Van Ness Ave	San Francisco	CA	94102
Sierra Equipment Co	-	-	P.O. Box 884746	San Francisco	CA	94188
Smith-Emery Co	Partridge	James E.	P.O. Box 880550	San Francisco	CA	94188
West Edge Design	Dominski	Tony	P.O. Box 880952	San Francisco	CA	94188
Young Laboratories	Young	Ronald D.	P.O. Box 881002	San Francisco	CA	94188
U.S. Dept Transportation	Admin	Maritime	400 7th St	Washington	DC	20590
Black Leadership Forum	Gwendolyn	Westbrook	Port of SF Ferry Bldg	San Francisco	CA	94111
Enterprise Council	Anthony	Bryant	20 Garlington Court #368	San Francisco	CA	94124
Shipyards Artist	Jennifer	Spangler	601 Minnesota #226	San Francisco	CA	94107
Third St Task Force	Henrietta	Jones	725 Mansell	San Francisco	CA	94134
San Francisco Police Dept.	Kyle	Ching	1345 Turk St	San Francisco	CA	94115
Residents of SE Sector	Greg	Freeman	1578 Innes Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Hunters View Development	Percy A.	Coleman	447 Visitacion Ave	San Francisco	CA	94134

Shipyard Tenants Steer Comm	Bill	Billote	829 Moultrie St	San Francisco	CA	94110
NFESC FAC-41	Joe	Graf	1100 23rd Ave	Port Hueneme	CA	93043-4370
PRC Environmental Mgmt	Mark	Johnson	1593 Spring Hill Rd	Vienna	VA	22182
Innes Ave Coalition	Jill	Fox	911 Innes Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
Mayor's Admin Officer	Bill	Lee	200 City Hall	San Francisco	CA	94102
Equality Homes	Maneesha	Upadhyay	2037 Kingston Place	Santa Clara	CA	95051
Shoreview Resident Asso.	Wilma	Bailey	31 Beatrice Ln #1	San Francisco	CA	94124
Dept City Planning	Wendy	Jia	UC Wurster Hall	Berkeley	CA	94720
Pastor	Anthony	Summers	1397 Palou Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
PRC Environmental Mgmt	Ryan	Brooks	PRC Environmental Mgmt	San Francisco	CA	94105
PRC Environmental Mgmt	Stacey	Lupton	135 Main	San Francisco	CA	94105
PRC Environmental Mgmt	Kathy	Walsh	135 Main	San Francisco	CA	94105
PRC Environmental Mgmt	Jean	Michaels	135 Main	San Francisco	CA	94105
BADCAT Forum	Amber	Evans	181 Fremont #210	San Francisco	CA	94105
Paren Asso. Project	Diane	Mooring	5 Fratessa Ct	San Francisco	CA	94124
Gloria R. Davis Middle School	John	Togashi	1550 Evans Ave	San Francisco	CA	94124
UJAMAA	Mamie	Matthews	42 Harbor Rd	San Francisco	CA	94124
Consultant Conversion Group	Khafra K	Omra Zeti	86 Bayview	San Francisco	CA	94124
AIOCO	Sunday	Peters	988 Market St	San Francisco	CA	94102
WSG	David	Gavrich	220 Montgomery #1200	San Francisco	CA	94104

APPENDIX G
SUGGESTED PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

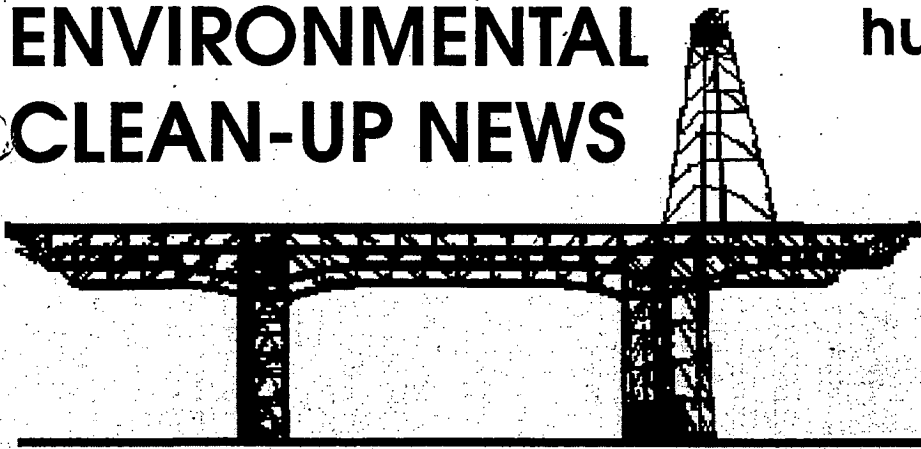
SUGGESTED PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

1. Southeast Community Center
1800 Oakdale Avenue
San Francisco, California
(415) 550-4300
2. Bayview Opera House
4705 Third Street
San Francisco, California
(415) 824-0386

APPENDIX H
HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD NEWSLETTERS

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS

hunters point annex
naval station
treasure island



ISSUE #26
APRIL 15, 1992

PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (PHEE) PROCESS BEGINS

Work will follow Remedial Investigations

The Navy has started work on the Public Health and Environmental Evaluation (PHEE.) This marks a significant step in the Environmental Clean-Up program for Hunters Point Annex, and will be the subject of this issue. Five PHEE's will be completed for Hunters Point—one for each Operable Unit. The PHEE for Operable Unit No. 5 will cover the entire Hunters Point property.

Up until now, most of our discussions have centered on the Remedial Investigation, and associated field work that has been underway for some time. Hundreds of borings and wells, and thousands of soil and water samples throughout Hunters Point Annex comprise this investigation. The product of this field work is a Remedial Investigation Report. This report creates a detailed "picture" of the physical environment of Hunters Point Annex including a three-dimensional "picture" of potential chemical contamination.

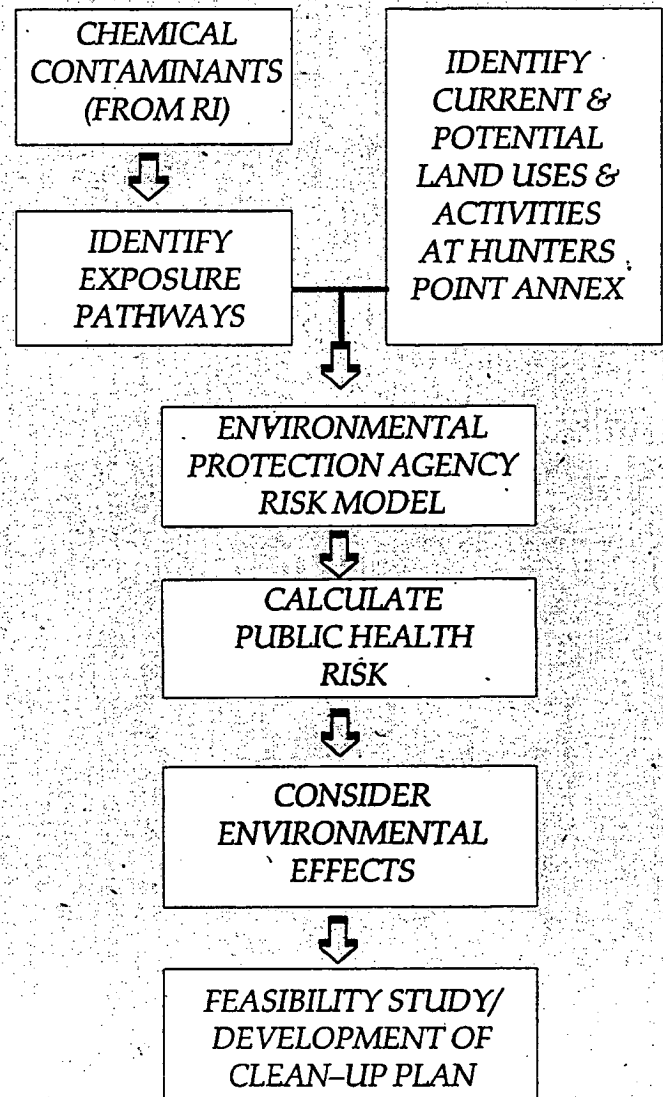
This doesn't give us the full story. Only if the chemical can come into contact with us above health-based levels is there a problem.

This is where the PHEE comes in. Unlike the Remedial Investigation, the PHEE is a model of us! *Its purpose is to determine whether or not the chemicals found in the Remedial Investigation pose a threat to public and environmental health.*

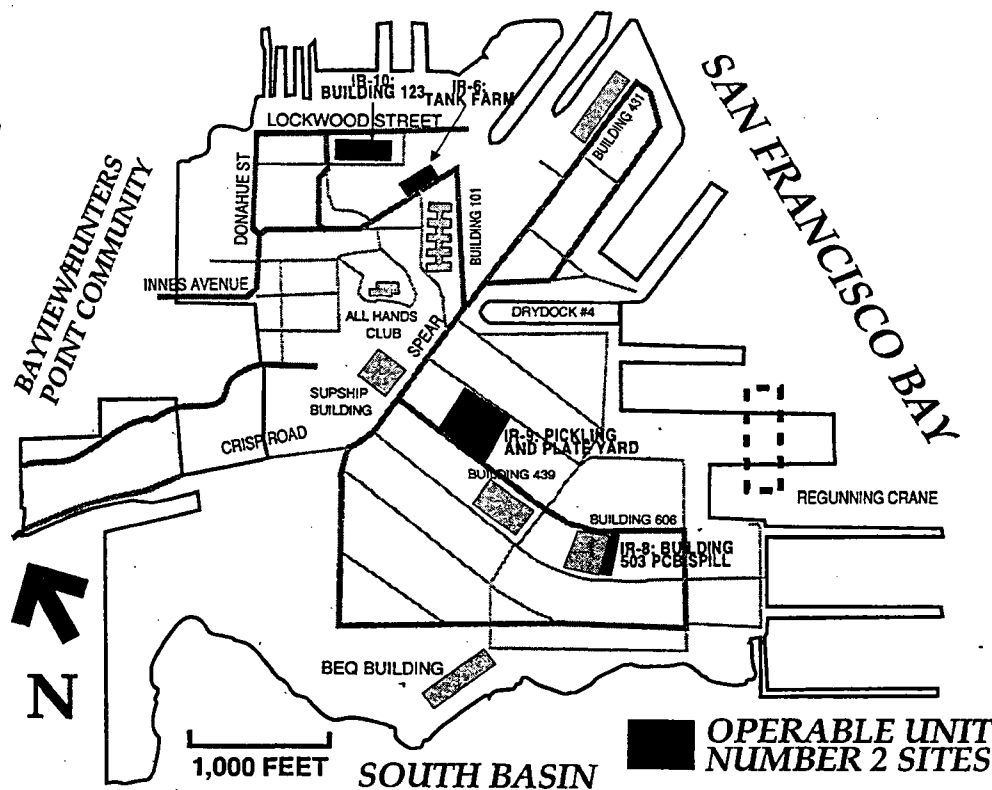
Long-term risks from Hunters Point Annex are not yet known. We do know that the *extensive testing to date shows no immediate threat to public health from contamination at Hunters Point Annex. These long-term risks, if any, will be fully considered before any long-range planning for Hunters Point Annex is finalized.*

FIGURE ONE: THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (PHEE) PROCESS DESCRIBED IN THIS ISSUE, AND SHOWN TO THE RIGHT, IS THE CRITICAL "BRIDGE" BETWEEN REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) FIELD WORK AND DEVELOPMENT OF CLEAN-UP PLANS.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (PHEE) PROCESS



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These assumptions are always extremely conservative. Hunters Point Annex, like the neighboring Bayview/Hunters Point Community gets its water from the City of San Francisco's Hetch Hetchy Reservoir located in Yosemite National Park. Despite this, the PHEE still considers potential hazards from use of water below the ground surface, commonly called *groundwater*, at Hunters Point Annex for such activities as showering and drinking, should it be used in the future.

All this creates a new picture of the risk the chemical may pose at a site. This is usually described as the risk of cancer or adverse health effects from the exposure. In California, the most common threshold for unacceptable risk is one chance in 100,000 of contracting cancer from a *life-time exposure*. This is the level established by Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water Act passed by California voters in 1988. For a Superfund site, one chance in 10,000 to one chance in 1,000,000 is a common range.

Figure Two

What is a PHEE?

The PHEE is developed through a process shown in Figure One on Page One. The first step involves the findings of the Remedial Investigation. This process is shown as the upper left-hand side of Figure One. For each chemical identified we look and see if there is a way for a person to come into contact with that chemical. A possible route of contact is called an *exposure pathway*. Exposure pathways include direct contact with dirt, dust, groundwater, vapors, etc. Exposure pathways differ from chemical to chemical, e.g. some chemicals cannot become a vapor in the air.

The PHEE continues with an exhaustive look at current and *potential future* land uses. Is it a place where we work? Do we live there? Do we go to school? This portion of the PHEE process is shown on the upper right-hand side of Figure One.

Each land use identified is broken down into specific activities. Consider, for example, where we live as a land use. How might we be exposed in our home to chemicals from a contaminated site? We may breath air indoors and outdoors. We breath dust. We come in contact with dirt. We (especially children) even eat some dirt. The exposure pathways considered for the Operable Unit 2 PHEE are shown in the box on Page 3.

This consideration of exposure pathways and land uses may show that contact with a chemical may be possible. In these instances we can use models developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to estimate a person's potential exposure. For example, the model tells us how much air and dust a person breathes. As with all of the Installation Restoration program we have worked closely with federal, state and local regulatory agencies to identify all of the factors going into the PHEE.

A risk level is calculated for each chemical of concern, and each exposure pathway studied. The various risk levels can then be combined into a final number representing the overall risk of the site. All of this work is thoroughly reviewed by agencies and interested members of the community.

Once we understand the risk from the chemicals found in the Remedial Investigation we can begin the process of studying clean-up alternatives. This is done in the Feasibility Study. In sum, the PHEE process can be thought of as a "bridge" between the *data* from field investigations and a *decision* on how to proceed.

The Operable Unit 2 PHEE.

We are starting the PHEE for Operable Unit 2. As you recall, this Operable Unit consists of the Pickling and Plate Yard (IR-9), the Battery and Electroplating Shop (IR-10), the Tank Farm (IR-6), and the Former Building 503 PCB spill (IR-8). These sites are shown on Figure Two. These sites are located away from the shoreline in the central industrialized portions of Hunters Point Annex. For this reason, land uses considered in the PHEE include: on-site employment, future construction workers use and residential.

On-site employment includes existing civilian tenants such as the artists and other businesses at Hunters Point Annex. While no residential use presently exists at Hunters Point Annex, the inclusion of residential use will allow consideration of future residential uses. In addition, potential future residential land use is typically chosen for sites to assess the "worst-case" risk. Figure Three shows a breakdown, for each use, of the exposure pathways considered.

We again emphasize that groundwater at Hunters Point Annex is not currently used for drinking. We are considering it in the PHEE because of the conservative nature of this analysis.

Two major land uses were not considered: on-site recreation and San Francisco Bay recreation. The high-sensitivity of residential use also gives a very accurate picture of the maximum risk from on-site recreational uses. San Francisco Bay recreational uses will be considered in the Environmental Sampling and Analysis Plan described below.

The Overall Risk Assessment Process

In understanding why these recreational land uses were not included in the Operable Unit 2 PHEE it is helpful to consider this PHEE in the context of the overall clean-up program. This is only one of five PHEE's to be completed for Hunters Point. Each Operable Unit will have its own PHEE. That PHEE will be custom-tailored to the activities appropriate to each site's location.

Furthermore, as discussed in Issue No. 22, field work began in March on the Environmental Sampling and Analysis Plan, or ESAP, which is a program that focuses extensively on San Francisco Bay. This ESAP, in conjunction with the data from Remedial Investigation, will provide information on the potential risk from Hunters Point contamination on uses of San Francisco Bay such as swimming, boating and fishing.

Finally, a PHEE for the entire Hunters Point Annex property will be done at the conclusion of all field work.

This comprehensive PHEE will look at all contaminated areas, and all land uses and activities, to ensure that cumulative problems have not been overlooked. Information developed from the ESAP, the comprehensive PHEE, as well as other environmental information on the land itself, will be used in the comprehensive Feasibility Study to help determine appropriate clean-up activities. This portion of the process is shown as the lower portion of Figure One.

In addition to this work, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, part the United States Department of Health and Human Services, will conduct a Public Health Assessment for Hunters Point. A public health assessment is a review of environmental and health data and community concerns. It takes this existing information and assesses any current or future impacts on public health. It also identifies any studies or actions needed to evaluate or prevent human health effects. This assessment is described in a flyer included in this issue.

When will the PHEE's be completed?

The PHEE represents an important step between the Remedial Investigation and the Feasibility Study. The PHEE is a required document under the Federal Facilities Agreement, and is subject to an enforceable deadline for completion. The Draft PHEE for OU 2 is due on August

12, 1992.

The evaluation by the Agency For Toxic Substances and Disease Registry should be completed in Fiscal Year 1993, which runs from October 1992 to September 1993.

Where will you fit in?

A number of working level papers have been prepared and reviewed by the regulatory agencies regarding the conduct of the PHEE. These have been placed in the Information Repositories. You are always welcome to give us any questions or comments. During the period of time between completion of the Remedial Investigation (June 1992 for Operable Unit No. 2) and the Feasibility Study (October 1992 for Operable Unit No. 2), the Navy will hold public meetings. You will be able to comment on the findings and recommendations of the PHEE. And, of course, before any clean-up plan is finalized there will be public meetings and comment periods.

If you have any questions or comments on this subject; please call Mr. Randal Friedman at (415) 395-3916.

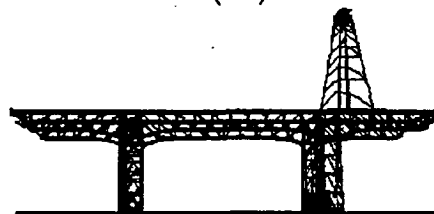


Figure Three: LAND USES AND ACTIVITIES USED IN OPERABLE UNIT 2 PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (PHEE)

On-Site Workers:

- * Breathing indoor air
- * Breathing outdoor air
- * Breathing dust
- * Eating soil (hand to mouth contact)
- * Touching soil

Future Residents (Adults & Children):

- * Breathing chemicals in water from showering
- * Breathing indoor air
- * Breathing outdoor air
- * Breathing indoor dust
- * Breathing outdoor dust
- * Eating soil
- * Drinking groundwater
- * Touching groundwater (e.g. showering)
- * Touching dirt
- * Eating vegetables grown on-site

Future Construction Workers (activities not shown)

Randal Friedman, Code 0311
Naval Base San Francisco
Building 1, Treasure Island
San Francisco, CA 94130
Telephone (415) 395-3916

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Issue #26: Environmental Clean-Up News

IN THIS ISSUE:

- **Public Health and Environmental Evaluation (PHEE) Process Begins**
- **Information on the Public Health Assessment Underway by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry**



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ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS



hunters point annex
naval station
treasure island

ISSUE #28
June 24, 1992

DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION FOR OPERABLE UNIT II SUBMITTED

The Navy has submitted the draft Remedial Investigation (RI) for Operable Unit (OU) No. II for review by regulatory agencies and the public. OU II includes four Installation Restoration (IR) sites shown Page two. These sites include (IR 6) Tank Farm, (IR 8) PCB Spill Area, (IR 9) Pickling and Plate Yard and (IR 10) Building 123 Battery and Electroplating Shop.

The purpose of the RI is to define the nature and extent of contamination present at sites. The RI also serves to summarize and present all the data gathered in the various field activities undertaken at these sites. These field activities included:

Soil and groundwater sampling and analyses; more than 700 soil samples and 175 groundwater samples;

Surface water (sediment and stormwater runoff) sampling and analysis near the sites;

Air Monitoring;

Tidal Influence Monitoring;

Aquifer Testing; and

Radiation Survey.

The purpose of the RI is not to come to a conclusion whether or not a site poses a potential threat to public health and/or the environment. This question is raised

INSIDE...

A major problem with two of the state-certified laboratories has caused 1,100 samples taken at Operable Unit No. I, III and IV to be invalidated. These samples cannot be used in the investigation. The Navy has already started a resampling plan, combined with a contingency sampling program that will correct the problem and limit the delay from this unfortunate problem to 3-4 months. Full details of this situation start on page 3.

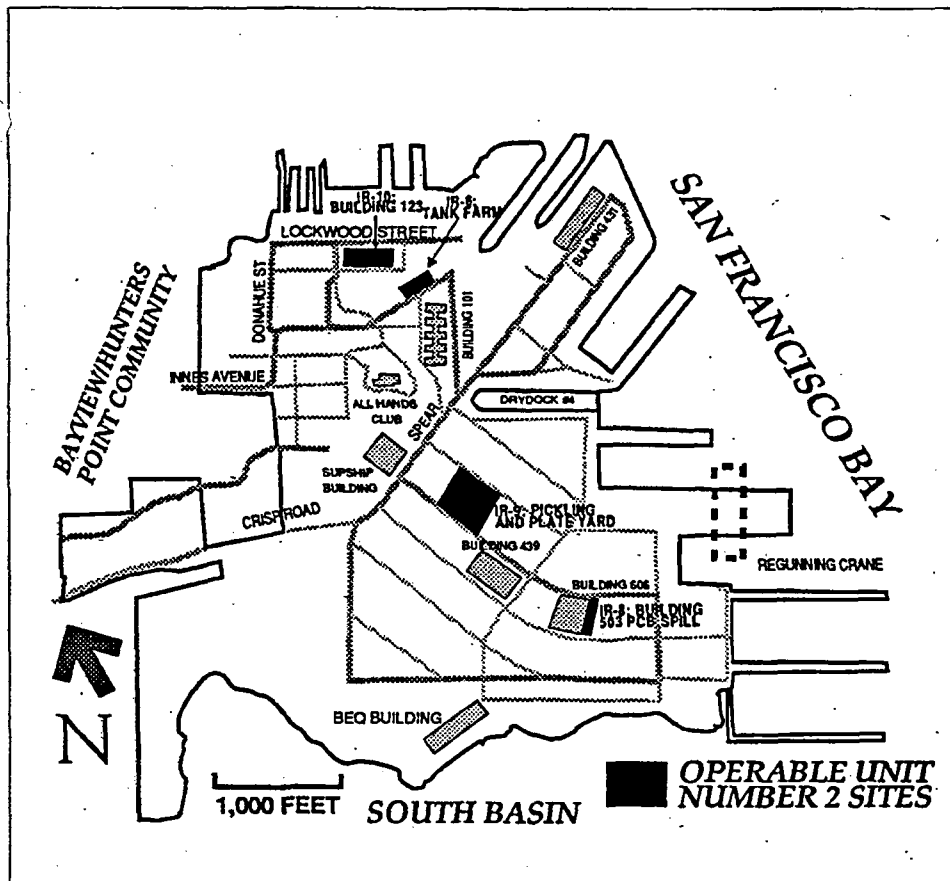
and answered in the Public Health and Environmental Evaluation (PHEE) described in Issue No. 26. The PHEE for OU II is due on August 12, 1992. The RI serves as a basic "picture" of each site and the extent of contamination at that site. Information from this RI, coupled with the results of the PHEE, will be used in a Feasibility Study due on October 12, 1992. The Feasibility Study considers different methods to "clean-up" the site, if necessary, and recommends a preferred alternative.

Geological Summary

Like most of the level areas of Hunters Point, OU II sites generally consist of man-made fill placed in former portions of San Francisco Bay. Most of this fill was placed in the early 1940's. The fill was taken from the hill presently occupied by the All Hands Club. This hill once extended to the present end of Drydock #4. This hill consists of Serpentine rock, a rock naturally high in certain heavy metals such as nickel and chromium.



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Two aquifers (see definition in box on Page 2) have been identified at the OU II sites (a lower and upper one.) The upper aquifer consists of fill and sand with the lower consists of sand below the bay mud layer. Groundwater begins at between 4 and 8 feet below the ground surface.

Site Summaries

IR8: IR8 is a spill of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) discovered in 1986 while repairing an underground utility line. A former transformer pad is the primary suspected source of the PCB spill. For decades, PCB's were widely used in electrical equipment as a coolant (they are no longer used, and most PCB transformers have been removed from Hunters Point). A soil and groundwater investigation and an interim removal action were completed between 1987 and 1988. The RI found PCB's at low levels both in the soil and in one groundwater monitoring well.

IR9: IR9 is the Pickling and Plate Yard. It was used for industrial metal finishing and painting from 1947 through 1973. Steel plates were dipped in acid tanks (pickling), dried on racks, and then painted with zinc chromate-

based corrosion-resistant primer. The primary contaminant observed in soil and groundwater is a chemical known as hexavalent chromium. Portions of IR 9 with the greatest amount of contamination have been fenced. A removal action has been planned with construction set to begin in 1993.

IR 6 and 10: IR 6 and 10 are the Tank Farm and Building 123, the Battery and Electroplating Shop. The Tank Farm was used until 1974 to store diesel fuel and oil for distribution via underground pipelines to the piers on the northern waterfront. A spill reportedly occurred in the early 1940's from the rupture of a 14,000 gallon tank. The spill oil overflowed the berm and was removed to the Oil Reclamation Ponds (IR 3). The Battery and Electroplating Shop was used for battery related work from 1946 through 1974. Waste acids containing cyanide, chromates and

heavy metals were reportedly spilled on the floor and loading dock area and discharged into a floor drain system.

The primary contaminants observed in soil and groundwater consist of fuel constituents such as Benzene and Toluene. These solvents were detected beneath and downhill from the sites. A variety of substances which are part of diesel fuel were also found.

Other Contaminants Present At Sites

Various metals and organic compounds were de-

An aquifer is a layer of rock and/or soil underneath the ground that holds water. Aquifers are important because they hold water that in many instances can be used for, and is the source of, our drinking water. Aquifers also serve as "pipelines" for water into other bodies of water such as San Francisco Bay. One of the important parts of the RI process is the identification of aquifers underneath Hunters Point. Further stages in the process will consider the usefulness of the aquifer, e.g. is the groundwater contained in the aquifer suited for drinking? *Groundwater at Hunters Point Annex however is not presently used for drinking.*

ected at low concentrations at all OU II sites. These appear to be related to naturally occurring sources such as the serpentine rock-derived fill used to create the land. Some of these sources may have come from normal urban activities such as asphalt paving and the application of pesticides. Acceptable levels of these substances are being considered in the Background Study.

Conclusions

The nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination at the OU II sites has been adequately defined. Enough information now exists to complete the PHEE and Feasibility Study for the OU II sites.

In relative terms, soil and groundwater contamination observed at IR 6 and 10 is greater than at IR 9, and greater at IR 9 than at IR 8.

Radioactive contamination was not found at any OU II site.

Even without completion of the PHEE, it is likely that remedial action will be required at IR 6 and 10.

The Review Process

The OU II Remedial Investigation is a draft document. According to the Federal Facilities Agreement for Hunters Point Annex described in Issue No. 19, the regulatory agencies have 45 days to review this document. The Navy must respond to comments within 45 days after completion of the agency's review. If the Navy and an agency cannot agree, a process exists to settle the dispute in a timely manner.

The Federal Facilities Agreement does not contemplate formal public review of this document. It has always been the Navy's intention, however, to inform and involve the public at each step of the process. Therefore, during the 45 day agency review period, we encourage you to review this document as well. If you have comments please let us know, and we will respond to them as well as the agency comments we receive.

We have said this in the past, but it bears repeating. If you have a fundamental problem with the basic tools of this process, such as the adequacy of the data, we want to find out now. If we wait until we have an actual proposed clean-up plan (which occurs in February 1993 for OU II)

the entire process would be significantly delayed. Therefore, we would like to hear from you now.

The RI consists of four large volumes. Obviously we can only present a broad summary of the report in Environmental Clean-Up News. Full copies of the RI have been placed in the Information Repositories. Regulatory Agencies, as well as members of the Technical Review Committee, have also received a full set. A copy can also be viewed at Naval Station Treasure Island. In an effort to assist your review of this complicated document, we have one copy of the RI report which can be loaned for overnight review.

Please contact Mr. Randal Friedman at (415) 395-3916 with any questions or comments. Or you can write

Randal Friedman, Code 0311
Naval Base San Francisco
Building One, Treasure Island
San Francisco, CA 94130

LABORATORY PROBLEMS CAUSE SAMPLES TO BE REJECTED; RESAMPLING AND CONTINGENCY WORK UNDERWAY

Background

Issue No. 23, discussed a problem with two laboratories conducting the analysis of samples taken from Operable Units I, III and IV. These include IR sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. These 1,100 samples were from the first phase of field work conducted in Fall 1990. We discovered in November 1990 that the labs were not processing the samples as quickly as we had expected. As a result, the investigation process had to be slowed down. This forced us to submit extension requests to the regulatory agencies. Extensions ranging from 2 to 5 months were granted (Issue No. 25.)

We thought this was the end of this problem. The laboratories processed the samples and began sending us back the results. Before describing what happened next, however, it is useful to understand the laboratory analysis process.

What Happens To A Sample In The Laboratory?

Once a sample is received and signed for by a laboratory, a clock starts ticking. The sample must go quickly through a specified sample preparation procedure usu-

ally within 3 to 7 days of the sample's collection. The amount of time depends upon what the sample is being tested for.

After preparation, the laboratory must complete the chemical analysis to measure the contaminant levels within 14 to 21 days of the sample's collection. Once again, the amount of time depends upon what the sample is being tested for. If either of these times are exceeded, the validity of the test results becomes an issue.

For a Superfund site such as Hunters Point, the laboratory must also report on the laboratory procedures, methods, calculations, calibrations and many other technical items.

All of this information comprises the "raw data" for the site. These packages literally fill numbers of boxes in a room.

The first step in checking the validity of these results is known as a "cursory" review. The Navy's primary contractor, Planning Research Corporation (PRC) takes an initial look at the basic test results. The data is classified into several groups based upon its acceptability. Factors that influence the acceptability include whether proper handling, including time limits, were observed. A number of specific designations are placed upon these results to help the Navy, regulatory agencies and other reviewers understand any limitations of the data.

After this analysis, however, this data undergoes further validation through a rigorous evaluation process. In this process PRC checks to see, for example, if the instruments were correctly operated. This process, known as "full" validation, usually takes several weeks. In the meantime, the cursory review of data gives a first glance at the extent of contamination which may be present in the sample.

What Did This Process Find For OU's I, III and IV?

This cursory review occurred for the first 1,100 samples in Winter 1991. This cursory review indicated that some of the samples were not handled properly. The discovery of this problem led to the slowing of the investigation, and the delay described in Issue 23. Despite some of these problems, however, PRC felt that this data could be used if qualified. In other words, these 1,100 samples would still provide useful information to the ongoing investigation.

Throughout this process, PRC was attempting to obtain the validation information for the samples from the laboratories. This validation information includes records such as the calibration of the testing equipment and other information necessary to confirm that proper testing procedures were followed. Generally, since all laboratories used by the Navy, including the two in question, have gone through a rigorous certification process by the State of California, this process is routine. We were to learn otherwise.

The two laboratories continued to delay providing this information to PRC. In fact, in some cases it took a lab a full year to provide this information. It wasn't until early 1992 that the final validation information was received, and the full validation process began.

As PRC began this process, disturbing findings became apparent. The validation information could not document that proper testing procedures had been followed for key analyses. Despite a number of attempts to "salvage" the data, PRC had to conclude that this data was invalid and could not be used in the investigation. This occurred in early May 1992 at which time the regulatory agencies and the Navy were notified. This finding meant that 1,100 of 2,500 samples could not be used.

Resampling Plan Underway Will Correct This Problem And Limit Delay To 3-4 Months.

The Navy immediately requested PRC to present and begin a plan of action in response to this problem. PRC developed a proposal to quickly resample the areas involved in these three operable units. Given that the Navy had 1,400 validated samples completed, PRC felt that these new sample locations could be better selected or "fine-tuned."

To help understand this, it is helpful to know the original sampling plan for these sites was prepared when there was extremely limited information for each site. Therefore, earlier sampling was conducted on a large volume or grid-type basis to search for contamination. At the current stage of the process, we have collected 1,400 valid samples. In many locations we already have a basic understanding of the extent of contamination so, therefore, we felt no need to do additional testing in between valid sample locations. Therefore, the program PRC developed called for placement of new sample locations

only where additional information was needed. This resulted in a proposal for approximately 330 new samples to replace the lost data. Field work began on June 1, 1992.

Contingency Sampling Also Underway

As the Navy continues to study contaminated sites at Hunters Point, we continue to find new sources of contamination. This is a normal part of the investigation process, and can lead to additional sampling designed to fill in "data gaps." In the continuing review of the data for OU's I, III and IV, a number of "data gaps" were found. To ensure the complete investigation of each site at Hunters Point, we have combined a Contingency Sampling program with the Resampling Program. The Contingency Sampling includes approximately 220 soil and groundwater samples.

Combined with the Resampling Program, a total of 550 new soil and groundwater samples will be taken.

This approach was presented to the regulatory agencies on June 2, 1992. Despite making every effort to quicken the sampling and testing process, a delay in the Federal Facility Agreement deadlines for Operable Units III and IV is necessary to accomplish the new fieldwork. As proposed, this delay will be between 3 to 4 months. An extension request will be submitted.

The regulatory agencies recommended the Navy proceed with the resampling. The agencies did not formally review and approve the proposed resampling plan however. This field work began on June 1, 1992.

How Will Agency and Public Review Occur?

We understand that agencies and the public did not have adequate review time for this proposal. The Navy proceeded with this work, nonetheless, based upon the full assurance of PRC that the proposed new sample program would be sufficient to complete the investigation. The Navy in no way intends to compromise the investigation.

Full review of this approach will occur after submittal of the Remedial Investigation for each operable unit. At this time the public will also have the opportunity to review all the sampling which went into the investigation and comment on whether or not the site has been adequately characterized.

Was The Rejected Data Used In The Ongoing Investigation?

Unfortunately, the answer to this question for some samples is "yes." Most significant was the inclusion of this rejected data in the Summary of Findings Memorandum for Operable Unit (OU) No. IV. As described in Issue No. 25 of Environmental Clean-Up News, we had informed you that this January 1992 document concluded that no additional field investigation was necessary. This conclusion was based upon an assumption that all OU IV data would pass the full validation criteria. Unfortunately, the document submitted to the Navy did not clearly state the OU IV data was not fully validated. Therefore, the Navy informed you that field work was completed and the preparation of the Remedial Investigation could begin. We now know this was erroneous and we apologize for it.

The other significant use of this data was in the Background Study. This study is designed to determine what "normal" levels of key substances such as chromium would be at Hunters Point if no contamination had ever occurred. The Navy has proposed the use of a statistical method based upon the results of field sampling. A draft report was submitted for review to the regulatory agencies. This draft contained this data. We are currently working with the agencies to reevaluate this approach. We have been waiting to publish an article in Environmental Clean-Up News until this additional work is completed. Upon completion we will fully describe how background levels will be determined and used in the clean-up process. Full public and agency review of this background study will occur in the Public Health and Environmental Evaluation reports for each operable unit.

Some of these results were used in the development of the Groundwater Monitoring Plan. We are still receiving comments from the regulatory agencies on this subject and will make changes as necessary.

All data presented in the RI report for OU II described in this issue has been fully validated.

Will This Problem Happen Again... What Has The Navy Learned?

This laboratory problem was truly unexpected and unfortunate. We realized that this problem began when PRC sent too many samples to each lab. The capacity of

the lab had been exceeded. Unfortunately, the labs did not early on inform PRC of all the circumstances affecting the validity of the data. What would make this worse, however, would be no one learning from this mistake.

A number of changes to the process were started in early 1991 in direct response to this problem.

The first change was increasing the number of certified labs used in the process to ten instead of only two. This allows samples to be spread over a larger number, reducing the chance a lab will exceed its capacity.

Second, PRC has revised its contracts with laboratories to include much stricter penalties for delays in providing complete validation information.

Both of these changes have proven successful. Since the number of labs were increased to ten, PRC informs the Navy that every sample analyzed, some 1,400, has been fully validated. As always, all labs are fully certified by the State of California Department of Health Services.

Finally, we have instructed PRC of the Navy's goal to use only fully validated data in future reports. If cursory reviewed data must be used it will be clearly identified in the report and the letter of transmittal to the regulatory agencies.

We must emphasize that we will never knowingly publish information based upon incorrect data. We made a mistake and again extend our apology.

Some Final Words.

This has been a most unfortunate occurrence. We strive to conduct this investigation to the highest standards and require our contractors to do the same. Our commitment to the community to complete the environmental restoration of Hunters Point Annex has never changed. We hope you continue to work with us on this common goal and look forward to your comments in the future.

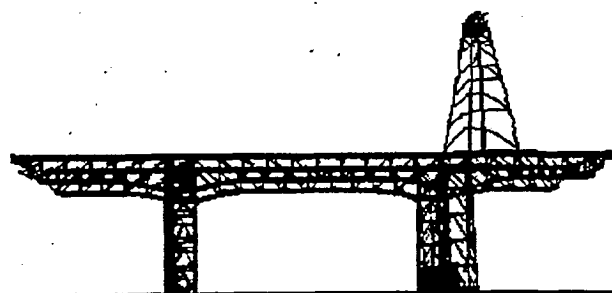
Please contact Mr. Randal Friedman at (415) 395-3916 with any questions on this matter.

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

Often in describing events and issues pertaining to the environmental clean-up of Hunters Point, we reference articles in past issues. If you ever have need to receive a past issue, they are available from Mr. Randal Friedman. Please call (415) 395-3916 with any such requests.

SITE HISTORY

Hunters Point Annex (formerly known as Hunters Point Naval Shipyard) was an active naval shipyard from 1941 until 1974 when it was placed in industrial reserve. In 1976, a major portion of the facility was leased to Triple A Machine Shop, which utilized the shipyard for commercial and Navy ship repair until late 1986. Currently, the Annex is under U.S. Navy administration. The Navy began investigation of potential hazardous waste contamination in 1984. A Confirmation Study in early 1987 confirmed the presence of toxic contaminants at eleven sites. In December 1987, the Navy began working with the State of California Department of Health Services on an overall program to remediate these and other potentially contaminated sites at Hunters Point Annex. In July 1989 the Environmental Protection Agency proposed inclusion of Hunters Point Annex on the Superfund National Priorities List. Hunters Point Annex was added to the National Priorities List in November 1989. In May 1990, an additional five sites were added to the clean-up program. In September 1990, the Navy, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California signed a Federal Facility Agreement for Hunters Point Annex. In October 1990, Congress directed the Navy to lease a minimum of 260 acres of Hunters Point to the City of San Francisco for at least 30 years. In April 1991, the Secretary of Defense recommended that Hunters Point Annex be closed. The closure decision became final in Fall 1991.

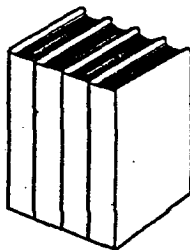


Where Can I Get More Information?

For additional information on any item discussed in this Environmental Clean-up News, please contact Mr. Randal Friedman, Community Relations Director, at (415) 395-3916. The Navy is also always looking for new ways to keep you informed and involved in this process. Please call if you have any suggestions how we might better accomplish this.

Copies of all documents and correspondence relating to the environmental clean-up are on file, and can be reviewed at the Information Repositories located at:

San Francisco Public Library
Anna E. Waden Branch
5075 Third Street
San Francisco, CA 94124
Telephone (415) 468-1323



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Issue #28: Environmental Clean-Up News

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ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS

hunters point annex
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treasure island



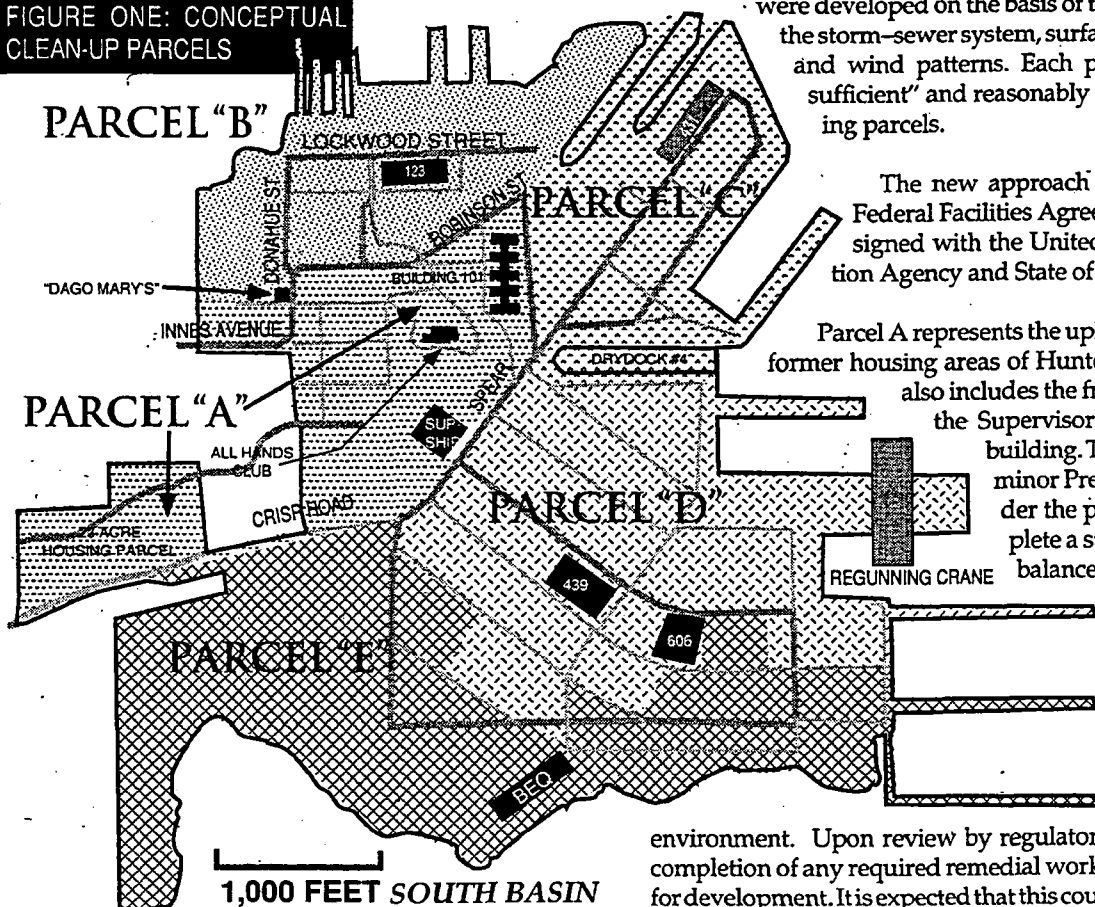
ISSUE #29
October 2, 1992

NEW APPROACH PROPOSED TO QUICKEN CLEAN-UP AND REUSE

The United States Navy, in consultation with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, has proposed a new approach to the environmental clean-up of the former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (now called Hunters Point Annex) in southeastern San Francisco. The approach is designed to expedite the clean-up and subsequent redevelopment of the 495 acre property consistent with full protection of public health and the environment.

The proposal divides Hunters Point Annex into five parcels as conceptualized in Figure 1 and summarized in Figure 4. These parcels were developed on the basis of technical considerations such as the storm-sewer system, surface drainage, groundwater flow and wind patterns. Each parcel is designed to be "self-sufficient" and reasonably unaffected by events in adjoining parcels.

FIGURE ONE: CONCEPTUAL
CLEAN-UP PARCELS



The new approach will require a revision to the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA.) The FFA was first signed with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and State of California in September 1990.

Parcel A represents the upland areas of Hunters Point: the former housing areas of Hunters Point Shipyard. This parcel also includes the front gate area, Building 101 and the Supervisor of Ship Building and Repair building. This 90 acre parcel contains three minor Preliminary Assessment sites. Under the proposal, the Navy would complete a study of these three sites and the balance of the parcel. This study would

include all required elements of Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. The study would also identify any remedial actions necessary to protect long-term public health and/or the

environment. Upon review by regulatory agencies and the public and completion of any required remedial work, this parcel would be available for development. It is expected that this could be accomplished by late 1993.

Parcels B, C, D and E contain sites with varying degrees of contamination. Sites would be re-grouped under these new parcels and proceed through unified or integrated Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS). Each parcel would have its own RI/FS. These RI/FS's would *lead to clean-up plans for each entire parcel*. Prior to this final clean-up plan, Interim Remedial Actions may also be taken if sites are identified where quick response is warranted. Sites included in this unified approach include Installation Restoration Sites, Preliminary Assessment Sites, and Underground Storage Tank Sites. Scheduled field work at Installation Restoration Sites in current Operable Units No. I, II, III, IV and V will continue and reports will be prepared to summarize the findings and consider the appropriateness of Interim Remedial Actions.

THIS NEW APPROACH RECOGNIZES THAT MAJOR CHANGES TO HUNTERS POINT HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE FFA WAS SIGNED IN 1990

Before understanding why this new approach is needed, it is useful to consider Hunters Point in 1990—the time the existing approach was envisioned and agreed upon in the FFA. At that time, Hunters Point was an active naval facility. While the plan to homeport the U.S.S. Missouri had been cancelled, the Base Closure and Realignment Commission determined that Hunters Point should remain an active naval ship repair facility. The Navy was investigating development options including development of berthing facilities for re-

serve ships and other ship repair uses. Continued Navy use was anticipated.

Contrast 1990 to 1992: Today there is a Congressional mandate for the Navy to lease for redevelopment a minimum of 260 acres of Hunters Point Annex to the City and County of San Francisco. A second Base Closure and Realignment Commission has recommended, and Congress concurred, the closure of Hunters Point Annex, and except for several individual buildings, all of the facility be available for long-term lease and redevelopment. The Navy and the City and County of San Francisco are working on this lease. The City and County of San Francisco have started the planning of the Shipyard's reuse.

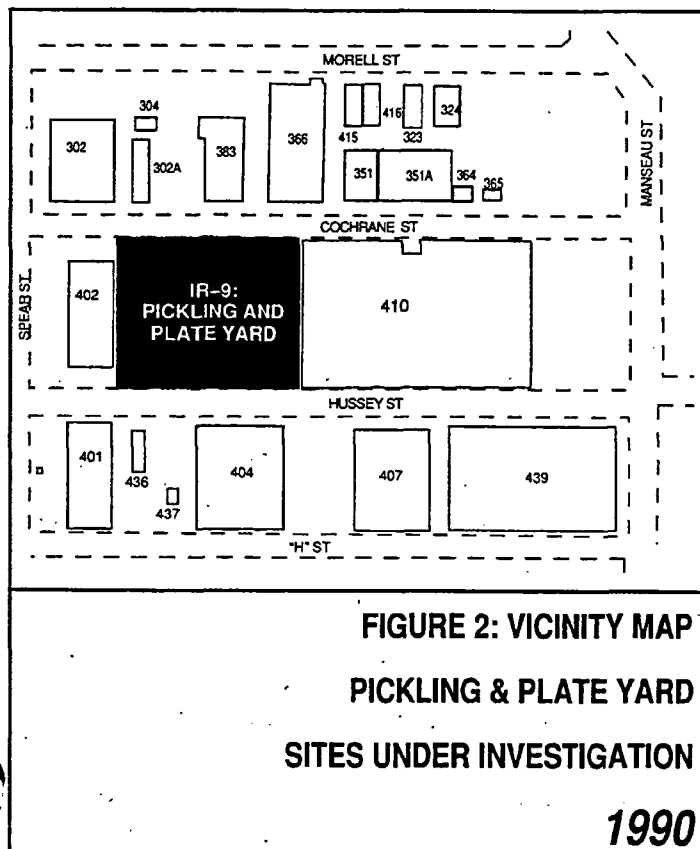
In 1990 there were eleven recognized IR sites. An additional seven sites were undergoing a Preliminary Assessment (PA). Each of these sites was thought to be discrete. Each could be cleaned independent of the other. The Pickling and Plate Yard, for example, could be studied, and a clean-up plan implemented *regardless of the status of any other site*. An Operable Unit #V was created for the remaining seven PA sites. It was assumed that no additional sites would be found. Any additional sites would require modification of the FFA.

Today there are twenty IR sites. A comprehensive *Preliminary Assessment—Other Areas/Utilities* created an additional 38 Preliminary Assessment (PA) sites. Many of these PA sites, such as steam lines, chemical distribution lines and storm sewers are located throughout Hunters Point Annex. Some individual PA sites contain as many as nine separate buildings. Most of the 45 known underground tank sites are still under investigation. *It is no longer possible to say that there are discrete and independent sites at Hunters Point.*

THE PICKLING AND PLATE YARD: HOW THE EXISTING FFA APPROACH HINDERS REDEVELOPMENT

Consider the Pickling and Plate Yard as it was shown on a 1990 map of sites under investigation (Figure 2). Under the existing FFA process, the Navy would complete a Record of Decision (ROD) for clean-up of the Pickling and Plate Yard, and the other Operable Unit #II sites in September 1993. Under federal law the Navy must start actual clean-up work within 15 months of the ROD. The actual clean-up might take at least two years. Under this the Pickling and Plate Yard would be "cleaned" and presumably ready for redevelopment after 1996.

As nice as this sounds, this is no longer the case. Figure 2 is outdated. Figure 3 shows the Pickling and Plate Yard today in relation to all adjacent sites under investigation. The Pickling and Plate Yard is surrounded by four PA sites. A steam line and several storm drains *run through the site*. The sanitary sewer and two underground tanks are in close proximity.



The investigations of these new sites are years behind that of the actual Pickling and Plate Yard, one of the original eleven sites. The current schedule for the PA sites has the Site Inspection Workplan completed in late 1992. The actual Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and the remainder of the IR process *can not even be scheduled until completion of the upcoming Site Inspection field activities.*

This raises the following question: How could we tell if we cleaned the Pickling and Plate Yard to a point where a certain land-use would be safe? The short answer is, "We couldn't." *Due to the absence of the knowledge of potential contamination of these surrounding sites, neither the Navy, nor any regulatory agency, could complete the comprehensive risk assessment necessary before the "cleaned" Pickling and Plate Yard could be developed.*

Thus, the present date for a "cleaned" Pickling and Plate Yard is illusory: *the Pickling and Plate Yard cannot be considered "clean" until completion of the clean-up of all surrounding sites.* Under the present FFA approach, a "cleaned" Pickling and Plate Yard might lie fallow for years while investigations of adjoining sites continued, currently estimated to be completed no earlier than early 1998. The existing FFA approach depends on a final risk assessment for all of Hunters Point Annex to certify a site as "clean." Therefore, discovery of any new sites at Hunters Point, or complications at an existing site, even if they were not adjacent to the Pickling and Plate Yard, could further extend this date.

In a worst case, if contamination from an adjoining site had spread under the "cleaned" Pickling and Plate Yard, e.g. a storm drain, the Pickling and Plate Yard might have to be cleaned again!

THE PARCEL APPROACH WILL HELP COMPREHENSIVE CLEAN-UP AND REDEVELOPMENT

As we discussed with the Pickling and Plate Yard, we can not complete a risk assessment for a site without knowing what risks may be presented by nearby sites still under study. Therefore, the risk assessment process would be incomplete. Likewise, the presence of adjacent sites may significantly affect the feasibility of certain clean-up options. Thus, the conclusion of a feasibility study might change when the adjoining sites are fully studied.

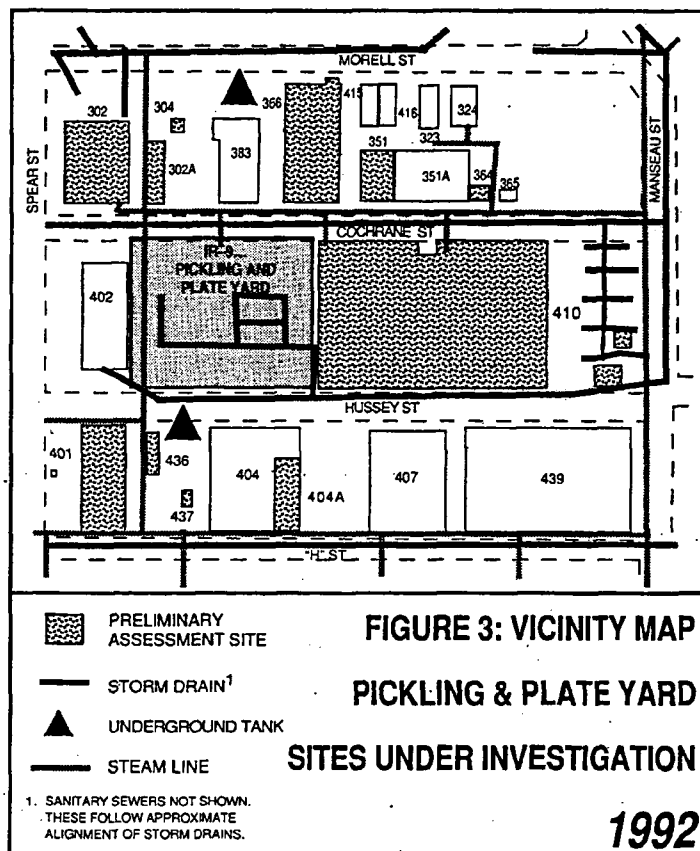
These problems are resolved by the proposed parcel approach. Since the risk assessment will not be completed until all sites within the parcel have been investigated, the risk assessment for each parcel will give us a complete picture of that parcel. Each parcel is designed to be "self-sufficient." Clean-up actions on parcels will also be designed to prevent possible contamination of surrounding areas. For these reasons we can exclude potential risks from adjoining parcels. Upon completion of the parcel's RI/FS, and appropriate clean-

up action, the parcel would be ready for development.

The parcel proposal will also facilitate the redevelopment of Hunters Point Annex. After this comprehensive parcel-wide risk assessment, "final clean-up" of the entire parcel would be undertaken. Significant to this discussion are that delays in another parcel, e.g., if a new site is found or a site becomes more complicated, would not affect schedules in adjacent parcels. The proposed parcel approach could allow us to write our clean-up contracts on a parcel-wide basis making giving us the flexibility to reallocate resources within a given parcel as changes occur. *Therefore, the dates for completion of the investigation for individual parcels are much less likely to be delayed.* This will assist the City and County of San Francisco, as well as the community, in the long-term planning for the site. A schedule for parcels has not yet been developed. We will publish a draft schedule when it is completed.

PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH AND/OR THE ENVIRONMENT

The fundamental purpose of the Hunters Point Environmental Clean-Up must remain the protection of public health and/or the environment. This includes basic federal and state policies to clean "worst sites first." Therefore, creation of areas ready for development must be consistent with actions necessary to protect public health and/or the environment.



For this reason, we will continue to look for appropriate application of *Interim Remedial Actions*. Interim Remedial Actions might include removal of any "hot spots" that were found, start-up of groundwater pumping and treatment systems, etc. This approach allows timely responses to immediate problems. *This ensures that sites requiring immediate action to protect public health and/or the environment will receive it, consistent with "worst-first" requirements.*

As discussed above, our clean-up contracts under the proposed parcel approach could be written on a parcel-wide basis. This approach gives us great flexibility to reallocate our resources within a given parcel based upon what we learn in the field. It also will facilitate Interim Remedial Actions.

To facilitate Interim Remedial Actions, fieldwork at existing Installation Restoration Sites in Operable Units No I, II, III, IV and V will continue. At the close of field work the Navy will prepare a summary report that will consider the use of Interim Remedial Actions. The Navy's goal is to do early clean-up actions on parcels where such an action is necessary.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR THIS NEW PLAN?

This proposed approach requires a revision to the schedules presently contained in the FFA. Each parcel will have an enforceable deadline for completion of the Remedial Investigation, Public Health and Environmental Evaluation (PHEE), Feasibility Study, Clean-Up Plan and Record of Decision. These deadlines are subject to continuing discussions with the regulatory agencies. Once we have completed schedules, we will provide them in a future issue of Environmental Clean-Up News.

Under this parcel proposal the separate RI, PHEE and FS reports on the existing operable units will cease. This is based

upon the limited value of completing specific documents, for example consider the Feasibility Study for the Pickling and Plate Yard, given our previous discussion. As mentioned above, field work for these sites however will be incorporated into summary reports designed to facilitate Interim Remedial Actions. These reports are being referred to as Alternative Selection Reports (ASR). Schedules for these reports are still being negotiated with the regulatory agencies. This field work will also be incorporated in the RI, PHEE and FS for the relevant parcel.

WHERE DO YOU FIT-IN?

This represents a substantial change in the clean-up philosophy and approach at Hunters Point Annex. We believe it is consistent with comments we have received in the past from the Sierra Club and New Bayview Committee. We want to continue listening to all interested persons about this important matter and other issues.

We are planning a public meeting to discuss this proposal, as well as a general update on the Environmental Clean-Up of Hunters Point Annex. The Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed of this and other meetings.

WHAT ABOUT PLANNED REMOVAL ACTIONS?

Implementation of removal actions at Tank S-505, the Pickling and Plate Yard, the Tank Farm and the Sandblast pile continue. These removal actions are unaffected by this proposal.



FIGURE FOUR: CONCEPTUAL PARCEL SUMMARY

PARCEL	APPROXIMATE ACREAGE	# OF IR SITES	# OF PA SITES
A	90 acres	0	3
B	65 acres	5	9
C	60 acres	0	7
D	125 acres	4	8
E	135 acres	11	4

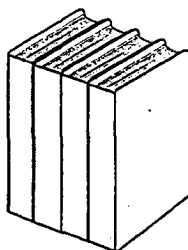
NOTES: Acreage excludes drydocks and some piers; underground utility lines excluded from PA sites

Where Can I Get More Information?

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Issue #29: Environmental Clean-Up News

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ➡ New Approach Proposed to Quicken Clean-Up and Reuse



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ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS

hunters point annex
naval station
treasure island

ISSUE #30

November 25, 1992

RADIATION SURVEY COMPLETED

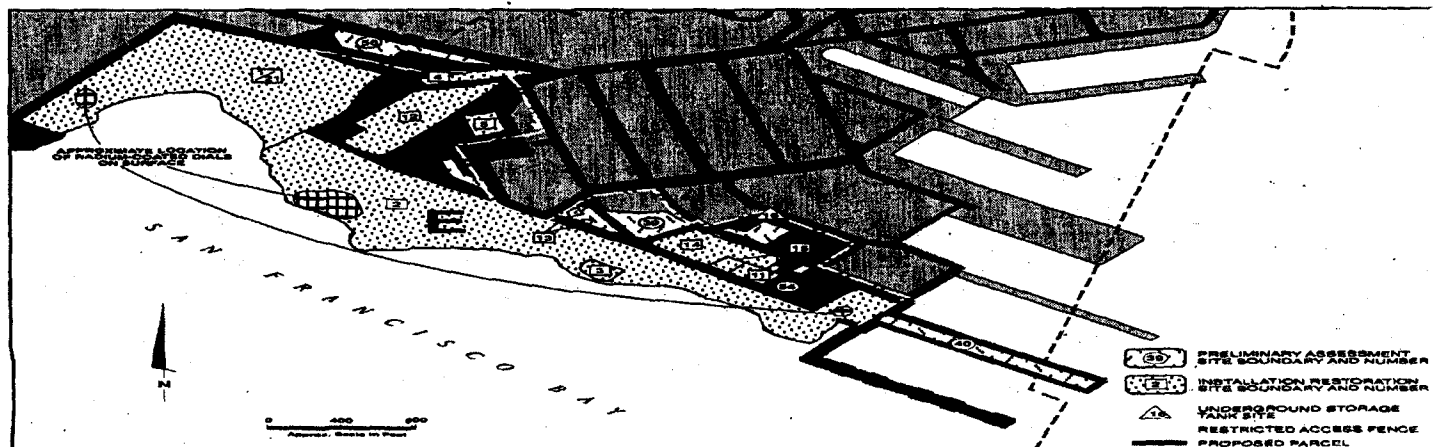
This issue describes the studies done to determine the nature and extent of radioactive contamination at Hunters Point Annex (HPA). None of the studies indicated that there is any immediate health hazard from the existing radioactive contamination. The studies are a starting place for developing a clean-up plan.

Background

Three years ago, Information Release #11 provided preliminary results of a reconnaissance survey for *radiation* (note: single words in bold-faced italics are defined in the glossary of terms on Page Four) at Hunters Point Annex (HPA). Measurements were taken to identify areas with elevated radioactivity and to determine if *radiation* at HPA was a health and safety concern. The survey revealed an area of approximately 1 acre within the Bayfill Area, Installation Restoration (IR) Site No. 2, that exhibited elevated *gamma* radioactivity. Although the *gamma activity* was elevated above background, levels were substantially below state and federal health based safety guidelines for the general public.

During the 1991 trenching phase of the remedial field investigation in the same area, the Navy's environmental contractor unearthed several radioactive objects. The discovery of this buried radioactive material was discussed in Issue #24 of Environmental Clean-Up News. It was soon determined that the objects were *radium*-coated dials and instruments once used on ships and submarines. Radium was used to make special paints "glow in the dark." The *radium*-containing, self-illuminating paint made instruments and even everyday wrist watches easier to read at night. The discovery of *radium*-containing material in the landfill prompted the Navy take several immediate actions.

The first action was to install a fence to prevent unauthorized entry into areas which might have *radium*-containing materials in them (see map.) The installation of the fence was also discussed in Issue #24. This issue of Environmental Clean-Up News also discussed the use of high volume air sampling to measure radioactive particulates. High volume air sampling



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was performed to determine if dusts from *radium*-containing materials were being suspended in the air, and possibly leaving the immediate area. Additionally, a *gamma radiation* survey was performed to pinpoint the extent and location of *gamma*-emitting, *radium*-containing materials at the surface of the landfill. We then asked our contractor to develop recommendations for further study.

Finally, we continue to hear persistent rumor that some portions of HPA, specifically portions of Parcels B and E (see Figure Two), contain sandblast waste that may have come from sandblasting operations performed on ships contaminated with *fallout* from atomic weapons testing in the South Pacific Ocean after World War II. We discussed this issue in Information Release #11.

We have just released the results of our latest investigation. The results of the investigation are contained in the Surface Confirmation Radiation Survey Report. This report has been placed in the Information Repositories (see box on facing page for locations.)

The Radiation Study

The *radiation* study area is shown on Figure Two. There were two major components of the *radiation* study. As discussed previously, high volume air sampling was performed to evaluate airborne radioactive particulates on and off-site. Then, using other procedures, the Navy worked to identify the location and extent of *radium*-containing materials in landfill areas. These procedures included surface *gamma* walkover surveys, soil sampling, *radon* flux rate measurement, and *gamma radiation* surveys of existing monitoring wells. Additionally, cursory surface *radiation* contamination surveys were performed at selected buildings and sites.

High volume air sampling was conducted at 35 locations shown on Figure Two. Three of the sampling locations were off-site including one near the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area. At each location, over a continuous 24-hour period, 2,000 to 2,800 cubic meters of air were drawn through a filter to collect airborne dusts.

The filters were analyzed for the presence and amount of radioactive dust, and were evaluated to determine if there was a potential for off-site exposure hazard to the dust. Additional localized air sampling was also performed at trenches during trenching activities to determine the impact upon air quality during field operations.

The second portion of the *radiation* study included a surface *gamma* walkover survey of approximately 90 acres; collection of 137 soil samples, 370 *radon* flux rate canisters, 11 water samples, and *gamma radiation* logging of 9 groundwa-

ter monitoring wells.

From 1950 to 1969, the Navy operated the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory involving a number of buildings at HPA. The purpose of this laboratory was to conduct research on ways to protect people from the effects of radiation. As part of the *radiation* study, four of these buildings and sites were surveyed for radioactive surface contamination.

Findings

Before discussing specific findings, it is important to understand that during the SCRS, we were looking for areas of radioactivity above normal background. We are all exposed to radioactivity from various background sources. This radioactivity comes from the minerals in the ground, from space, and from man-made sources such as x-rays. The background *activity* varies from place to place. To understand the degree of hazard from exposure to radioactivity, the levels a person is exposed to above the natural background must first be accounted for. Stringent health-based, Federal and state safety standards for *radiation* have long been established and allow rapid determination of whether or not a person may be exposed to unhealthy levels of *radiation*. These standards were used during the SCRS. Radiation measurements can be monitored and precautions can be taken before *radiation* over-exposure can occur. In this way, both workers and the general public can be protected from the effects of *radiation*.

While it is true that *fallout*-contaminated ships were serviced and underwent sandblasting at HPA, none of the waste material was disposed of on site at HPA. Following completion of the SCRS, no evidence of *fallout* residue was found at HPA. Radium-containing, *gamma*-emitting, material was found in Parcels B and E, which exhibited *gamma activity* above normal background levels. Parcel E was identified as containing the majority of the surface *gamma*-emitting materials and is shown on Figure One. Additionally, three areas were found in Parcel B in the Preliminary Assessment Site No. 18. This area is shown on Figure Two.

We understand that any study showing the presence of *radiation* at HPA raises serious questions and concern from the community. This is why we have disclosed information to the public, as it developed. As part of this study we wanted to assess whether these sites posed a potential health hazard. On the basis of the results of the SCRS, none of the sites investigated represent an immediate health hazard to the public.

Public access to Parcel E is restricted by the "Restricted Area Fence", shown on Figure One. A problem at sites having *radium*-containing material present is the potential for wind-blown dust to carry radioactive particulates. The high volume air sampling documented that air at locations downwind from Parcel E did not contain radioactive particulates above

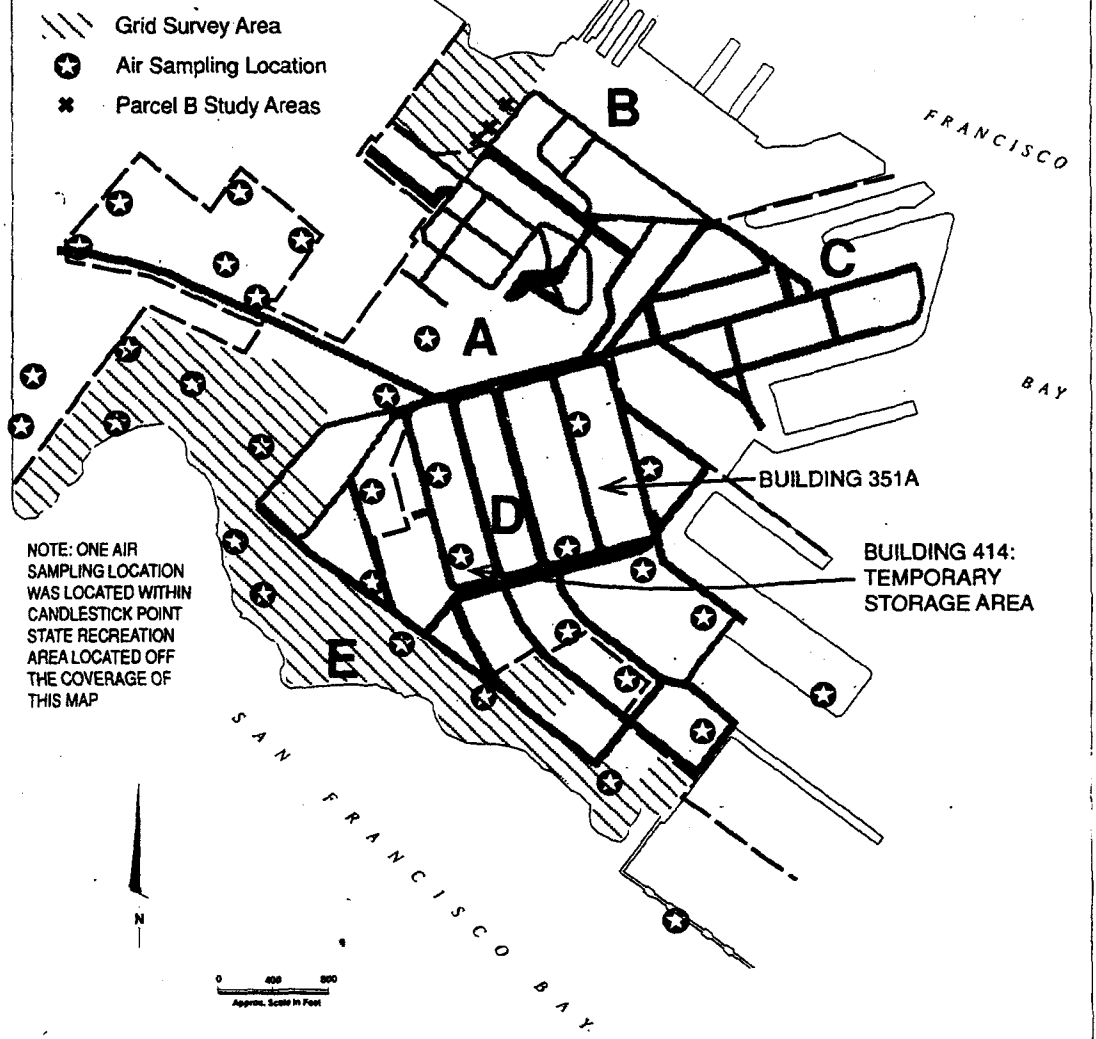
normally expected background. Finally, to ensure worker safety within this fenced area we have closely monitored all field personnel presently working this area gamma exposure. We then compared these results with federal and state worker safety requirements. On the basis of these results, no workers who had contact with this area had any measurable exposure to gamma radiation.

The *radium* containing material in the soil that was found at two locations in Parcel B is of very low *activity* and does not present an airborne radioactive particulate health hazard to tenants on site. Monitoring of field workers in this area showed zero exposure to gamma radiation. The concentration of *radium* at or near the soil surface at these locations is at or below accepted federal regulatory standards for maximum allowable *radium* concentration in soils. Additional study of this area is planned to better define the presence of *radium* at depth. This area is being fenced as a precaution to prevent public access in advance of future trenching work described below. All work will incorporate safeguards discussed throughout this issue.

The cursory surface *radiation* contamination survey of buildings that were once part of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory identified an area approximately 2 square feet in size behind building 351A (see Figure Two for location) that exhibited surface *alpha* and *gamma* activity above Federal limits. As this area is currently fenced and public access restricted, no hazard to public health exists from this source.

Radium is an *alpha* and *gamma* radiation emitter. Since *radium* is present in the soil, groundwater was evaluated for *alpha* activity. Groundwater analysis for *alpha* activity associated with *radium* contamination was inconclusive. Much of the groundwater that underlies HPA mixes with sea water, so the groundwater

FIGURE TWO: HUNTERS POINT ANNEX RADIATION STUDY



has a high concentration of dissolved solids. Salt present in the water reduces the effectiveness of the test method used and affects the reliability of results. Radium is not especially soluble in water, but *radon* a radioactive decay product of *radium* is very soluble and can be detected by other methods. Additional groundwater analysis is proposed.

Based upon these results, a great deal of work remains before this problem is solved. Our next proposed action is to go back to areas where we expect that *radium* sources may be buried. We propose to do limited trenching to define distributions of the *radium* at depth. Future field activities in the landfill areas will be closely monitored for radioactivity. Some of the monitoring measures include careful wetting of soil to control generation of dust. Work will cease if dusts cannot be controlled. Additionally, visible *radium* sources identified during trenching will be placed in a proper storage area. We expect this work to be conducted in early 1993.

The Navy will temporarily store these *radium*-containing objects in a specially modified structure inside Building 414 (see Figure Two for location.) One drum is presently stored there from the work that was described in Issue #24. This storage will be strictly temporary pending analysis and permanent disposal at a permitted facility.

Soil samples from previous investigations of these *radium*-containing areas are now in storage and will be screened for radioactivity. This screening will allow us to better focus the upcoming phase of investigation. We are in the process of compiling a final list of buildings used by the former Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory and a final inventory of all buildings cleared for unrestricted use. These additional tasks will include taking a closer look at buildings lacking documentation.

As discussed above, additional groundwater sampling and analysis will be done. We are currently working with the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region IX radiation staff to design an appropriate testing program given the presence of saltwater in the aquifer beneath the radiation study areas at HPA.

Results of these investigations will be incorporated into the Public Health and Environmental Evaluation and the Ecological Assessment Reports. These findings will ensure that the long-term potential for impacts to public health and the environment are fully considered.

To summarize, evidence to date indicates that there is no radiation exposure to the public and no immediate health hazard from the radioactive materials present at Hunters Point Annex. Finally, we recognize that this subject continues to be of great concern to the public and community. Therefore, as we have been doing for the past 3 years, we pledge to keep you fully informed about future field work and new information as it develops.

SITE HISTORY

Hunters Point Annex (formerly known as Hunters Point Naval Shipyard) was an active naval shipyard from 1941 until 1974 when it was placed in industrial reserve. In 1976, a major portion of the facility was leased to Triple A Machine Shop, which utilized the shipyard for commercial and Navy ship repair until late 1986. Currently, the Annex is under U.S. Navy administration. The Navy began investigation of potential hazardous waste contamination in 1984. A Confirmation Study in early 1987 confirmed the presence of toxic contaminants at eleven sites. In December 1987 the Navy began working with the State of California Department of Health Services on an overall program to remediate these and other

potentially contaminated sites at Hunters Point Annex. In July 1989 the Environmental Protection Agency proposed inclusion of Hunters Point Annex on the Superfund National Priorities List. Hunters Point Annex was added to the National Priorities List site in November 1989. In May 1990 an additional five sites were added to the clean-up program. In September 1990 the Navy, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California signed a Federal Facility Agreement for Hunters Point Annex. In October 1990 Congress directed the Navy to lease a minimum of 260 acres of Hunters Point to the City of San Francisco for at least 30 years. In April 1991, the Secretary of Defense recommended that Hunters Point Annex be closed. The closure decision became final in Fall 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

SCRS: The Surface Confirmation Radiation Survey conducted by the Navy described in this issue of Environmental Clean-Up News.

Radiation: Energy in the form of a wave, a particle, or a discrete packet of energy called a photon, that is released from natural or man-made radioactive sources.

Alpha Particle: A positively charged particle that is emitted from certain radioactive atoms. Alpha particles can only travel less than one inch in air. A thin sheet of paper will stop the particle. The particle is only a hazard if ingested.

Gamma Ray: A chargeless, massless photon that is emitted from certain radioactive atoms. Similar to x-rays, gamma rays can travel several yards in air.

Activity: The number of particles or photons that are ejected from a radioactive substance per unit of time.

Radium: A radioactive alpha and gamma emitting element with a half-life of 1602 years. In the past radium was mixed with special paints to make watch faces and instrument dials glow in the dark.

Radon: A gaseous, radioactive alpha emitting element with a half-life of about 4 days. Radon exists naturally in many western states.

Half-Life: The amount of time that is required for a radioactive substance to lose one-half of its activity. Each radioactive substance has a unique half-life.

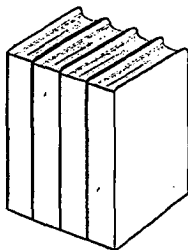
Fallout: Radioactive dust particles that settle to earth after the detonation of a nuclear weapon.

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Issue #30: Environmental Clean-Up News

AT A GLANCE...

This issue of Environmental Clean-Up News describes the recently completed radiation study. We understand this subject represents a significant concern to residents and workers around Hunters Point Annex. Here is a quick summary of what we found:

No evidence of fallout contamination found.

Radium contamination found in Parcels B and E.

No current hazard to public health.

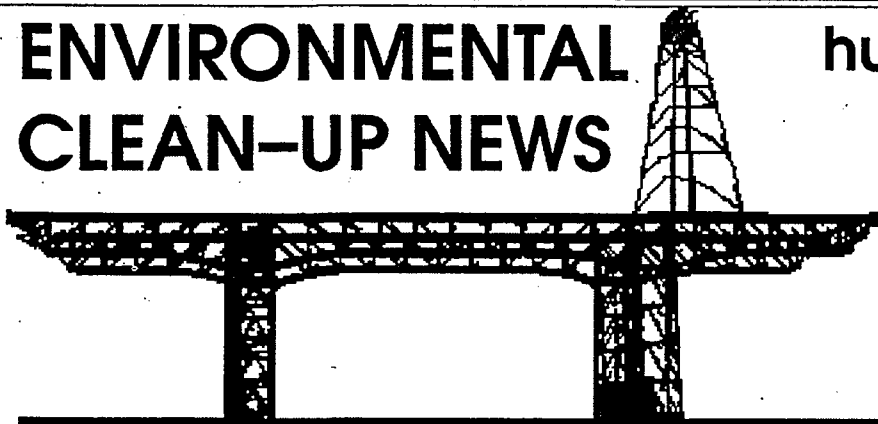
Additional work planned.

We hope this issue will answer your immediate questions. As always, we will continue to keep you fully informed.



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ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS



hunters point annex
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ISSUE #31
DECEMBER 11, 1992

PARCEL A TRANSFER PROCESS PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

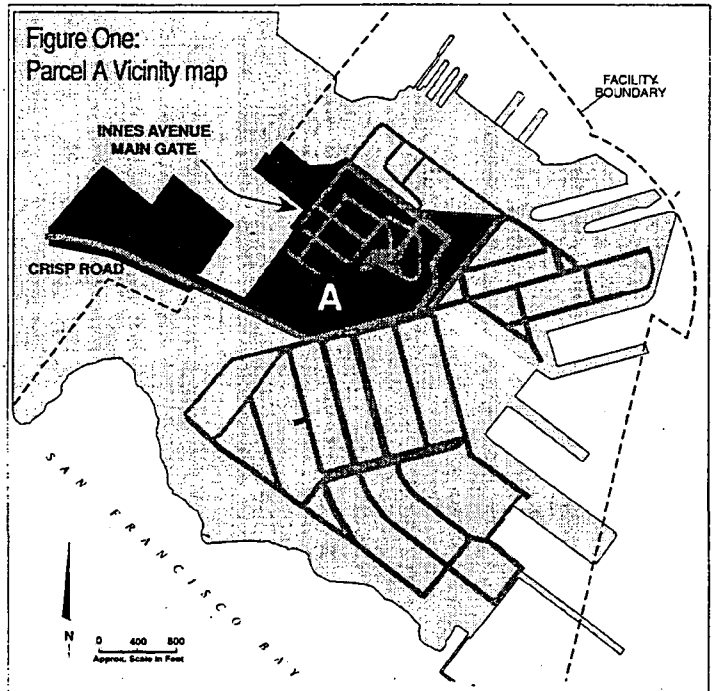
The United States Navy has started the process that will result in the leasing of Parcel A of Hunters Point Annex (shown on Figure One to right) to the City and County of San Francisco. A number of steps are involved in this process, which is expected to take one year. The purpose of this issue is to inform you of this process and invite your review and comments. This transfer process is based on a substantial amount of completed work. Relevant documents underlined in this issue are available in the Information Repositories and contain detailed information.

Background

As you recall, the Navy proposed dividing Hunters Point Annex into five clean-up parcels in order to quicken the reuse of the shipyard by the City and County of San Francisco. You may have read articles in the paper recently about Parcel A. Parcel A, shown on Figure Two, is a 90-acre parcel comprising the higher elevation areas of Hunters Point Annex. Parcel A was used historically for housing and administration. Parcel A contains three Preliminary Assessment (PA) sites.

PA sites are those where a search of historical records indicates the potential for past contamination. Once designated, a Site Inspection (SI) is conducted to confirm whether or not contamination is indeed present.

Figure One:
Parcel A Vicinity map



Parcel A contains the following sites (see Figure Two):

PA-19: Two areas in the parking lot in front of the All Hands Club contain landscape planters filled with contaminated sandblast waste.

PA-41: Building 818 where chlorine was added to purify water. Concern also existed that low-level radiation might be present in Building 816, a former particle accelerator.

PROPOSED PARCEL A: 90 ACRES

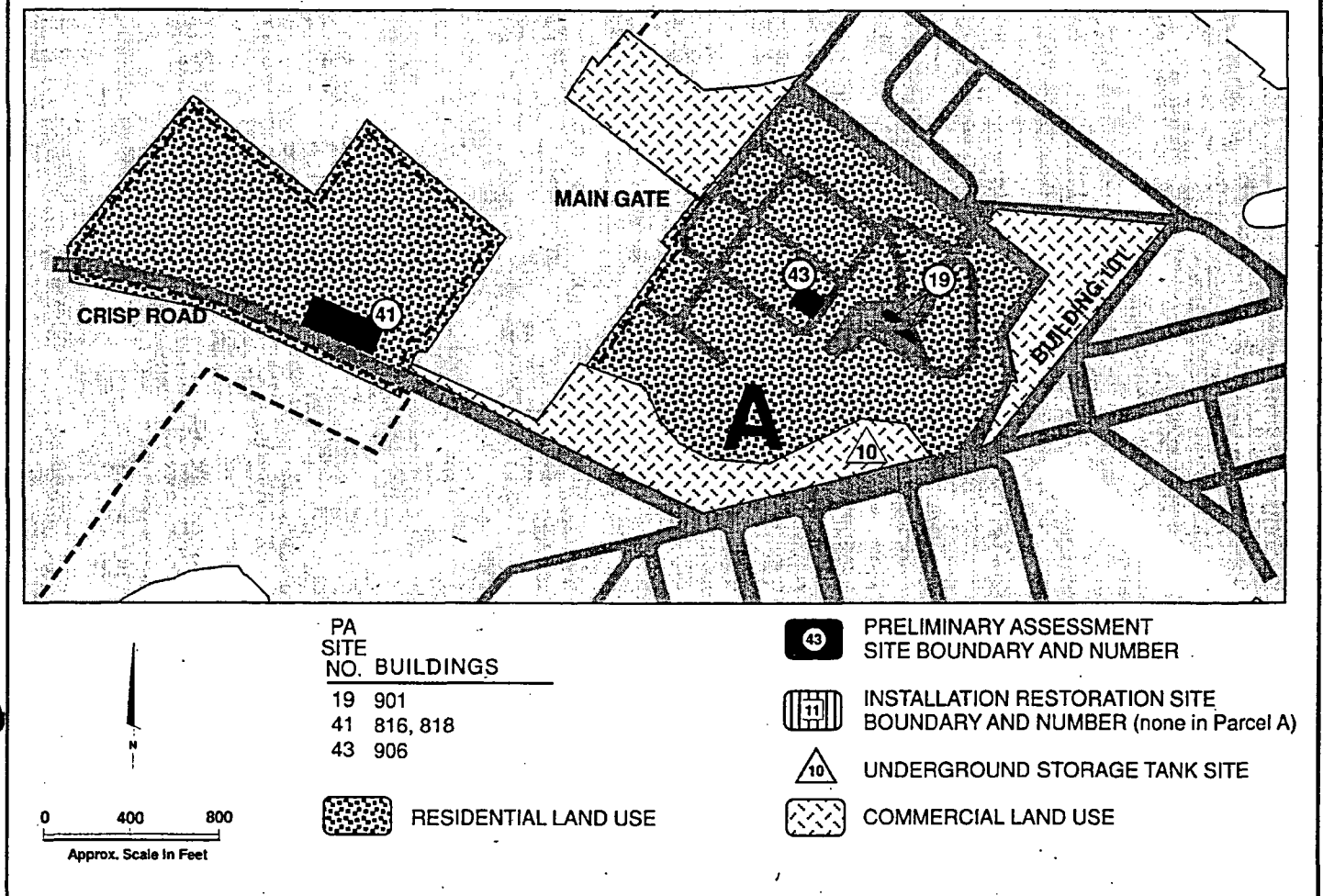


FIGURE TWO: HUNTERS POINT ANNEX PARCEL A

PA-43: Building 906, the "gardening shed." This building was used to store pesticides and gardening tools to serve the adjoining residential areas of the shipyard.

In addition to these sites, an electrical transformer containing polychlorinated bi-phenyls (PCB's) was located in Building 813. This building presently houses the United States Navy's Supervisor of Shipbuilding and Repair facility.

Parcel A also contains the site of an underground storage tank, removed in 1991. Finally, Parcel A contains five storm drains and sanitary sewers.

COMPLETED STEPS

A number of key steps have already been completed in this transfer process. These include:

Fence-to-Fence Survey: In 1988 the Navy completed the Fence-To-Fence Hazardous Materials Survey, Naval Station Treasure Island, Hunters Point Annex, San Francisco, California. As the name implies, the Navy looked from "fence-to-fence" for all hazardous materials within buildings and on the grounds. This included tenant occupied buildings. This fence-to-fence survey resulted in the removal of 1,500 drums of hazardous materials. Information from this survey was also used in the 1990 Preliminary Assessment described above.

Preliminary Assessments: In an effort to document all potential contamination, the Navy conducted the Preliminary Assessment in three different stages. Each new stage widened the scope of inquiry. The first study, Initial Assessment Study, was completed in 1984 and identified eleven sites. None of these were in Parcel A. The second study, Preliminary Assessment Study — PA 12 through 18 Sites, was completed in 1989. Five new sites were confirmed and an additional two recommended for further study. In response to community requests for a final “no-holds barred” look at Hunters Point, the Navy completed a third study. This Preliminary Assessment — Other Areas/Utilities was completed in 1990. This study confirmed an additional four sites and recommended the additional study of thirty more sites. The three in Parcel A were identified in this 1990 study.

Underground Tank Site: Parcel A also contains one location where an underground tank, #S-813, and adjoining soil were removed. This tank was installed in 1976. When removed the tank showed no evidence of leakage. Confirmation work was conducted and no additional work is planned. This work is documented in Final Summary Report, Underground Storage Tank Removals, Naval Station Treasure Island, Hunters Point Annex.

STEPS TO BE COMPLETED

Several steps remain to be completed in this transfer process.

A. Preliminary Assessment Sites: The Navy submitted a draft Addendum to the Site Inspection Work Plan for the Preliminary Assessment sites in Parcel A to agencies identified in the Federal Facilities Agreement. These include the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The following work has been proposed in this addendum.

PA-19:

Sandblast waste at PA-19 was placed on plastic liners over bedrock (Figure Three). The field work will therefore begin with removal of all the sandblast waste for sampling. Removal of the sandblast waste will be aided because of the visible difference between sandblast waste and the rock underneath. After removal, 11 soil samples will be taken to confirm that contamination was removed. Confirmation soil samples will be tested for metals, gasoline, diesel and total toxic organic chemicals. Excavated sandblast material will be stockpiled with other contaminated sandblast materials awaiting treatment in Parcel E, adjacent to the landfill (see Issues 14 & 17).

PA-43:

The first phase of work will involve demolition and removal of Building 906 (Figure Four). After demolition, soil underneath and adjacent to the building will be removed to depth of 6 inches. The inspection will continue by taking soil samples at this new grade level, and 18 inches below the new grade level, to determine if contamination is present below this new grade level.

The inspection will also take soil samples outside of the excavated areas. The purpose of these samples will be to determine if contamination is present in adjacent areas.

Finally, a drain exists inside the porch area of the shed. Sampling will be done at one sample per 20 feet along this drain line to check for possible release of contamination.

Additional excavation may be done if confirmation sampling indicates additional contamination. If done, this excavation will be followed by new confirmation sampling.

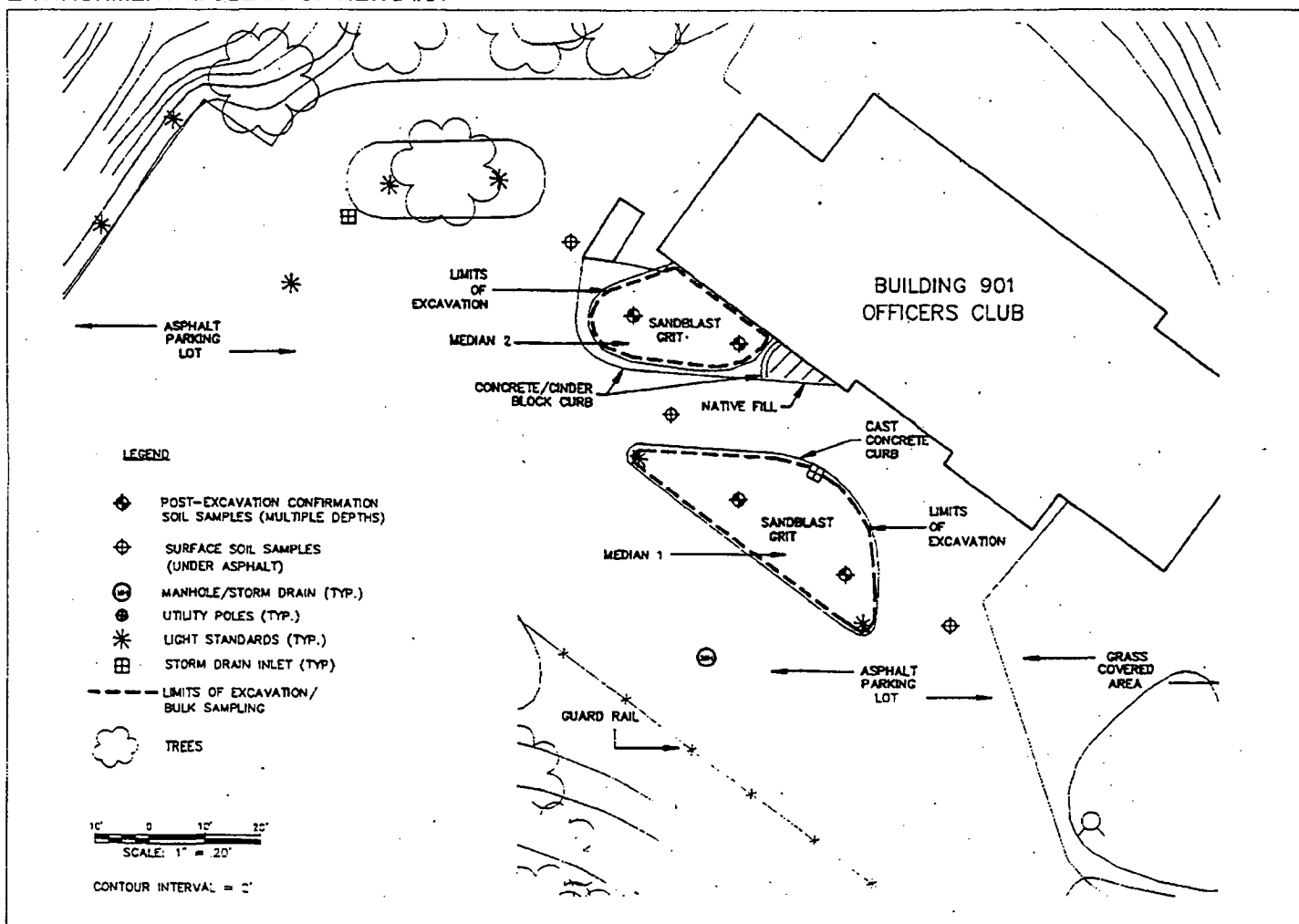


FIGURE THREE: PA-19 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM

A total of 30 soil samples will be taken during this inspection. Samples will be tested for volatile organic compounds, e.g. solvents; semi-volatile organic compounds; lead; gasoline; diesel; total toxic organics; polychlorinated bi-phenyls; pesticides and herbicides.

Excavated materials will be tested and if necessary disposed of at a permitted facility following all laws and regulations pertaining to transport and disposal of hazardous waste.

This field work is proposed for Winter 1993. A draft Site Inspection Report will be prepared in Spring 1993.

PA-41:

With completion of the Surface Confirmation Radiation Survey (Issue #30), no evidence of radiation was found at Building 816. To ensure that previous use of chemicals did not create contamination, five soil samples are planned at Building 818. Samples will be analyzed for gasoline, diesel and total toxic organic chemicals.

B. Building 813

Wipe samples will be taken at Building 813 to test the concrete pad, where a PCB transformer was located, for possible PCB contamination. If any contamination is present, the pad will be removed and additional inspections and removals, if necessary, will be completed.

C. Storm Drains and Sanitary Sewers

While contamination is not expected, a survey will be made of the storm drains and sanitary sewers within Parcel A.

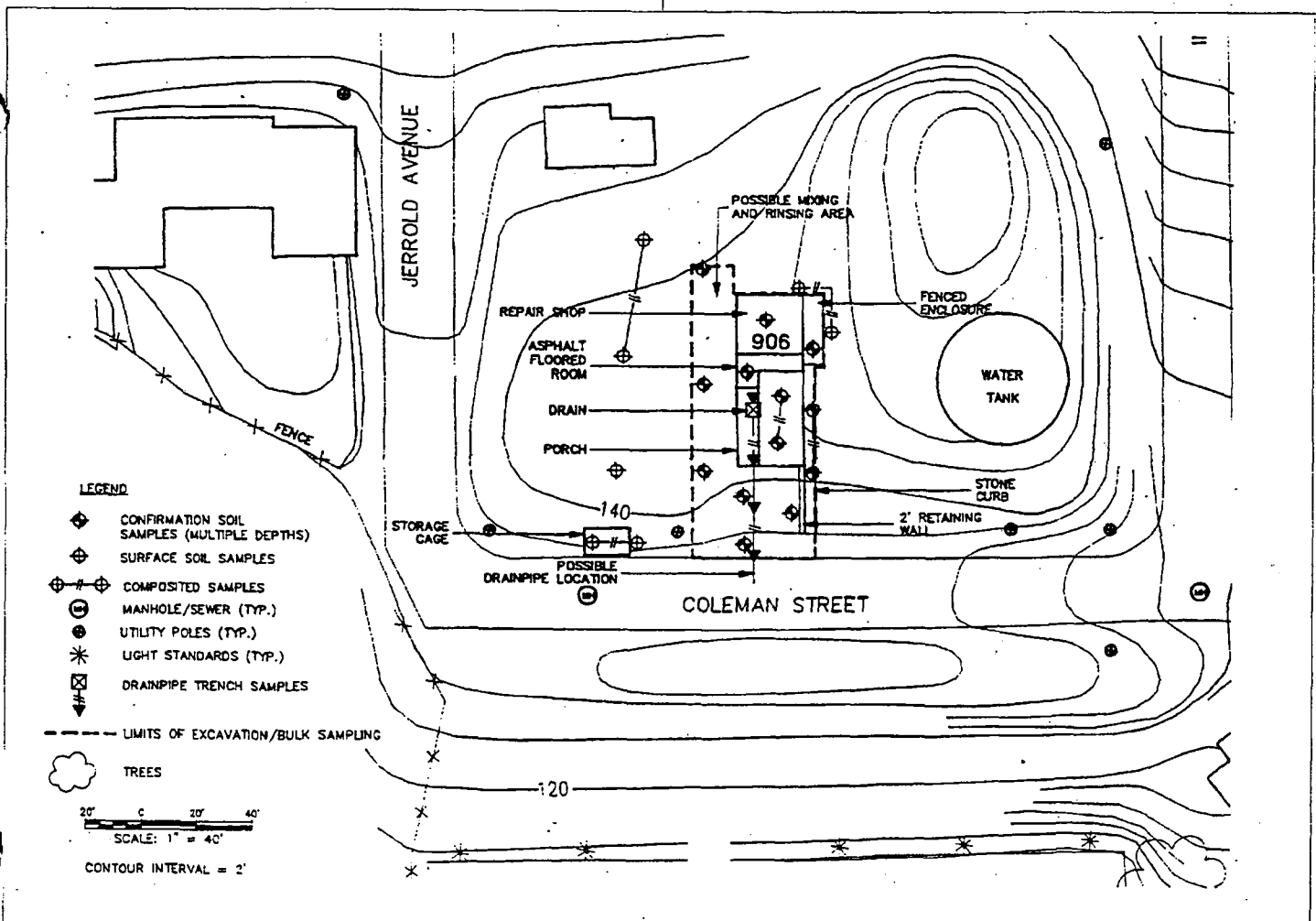
D. Future Land Uses

The purpose of this work is to make possible the transfer of Parcel A to the City and County of San Francisco in a timely manner. It has been the Navy's intent to turn this parcel over as a residential parcel capable of supporting all land uses. Several areas of Parcel A, however, border sites either confirmed as contaminated or still under investigation. For example, Buildings 101 and 110, home to artists and small businesses, border the Tank Farm (IR-6). As a result, the regulatory agencies expressed concerns

about the potential to build houses close to these sites prior to completion of investigative and clean-up work on adjoining sites.

The Navy in response to these comments designated three "commercial areas" in Parcel A. These commercial areas include the area at the front gate by "Dago Mary's," the area around Buildings 101 and 110, and the area including the Supervisor of Ship Building Repair and Precision Trucking. All three of these areas already have existing commercial tenants. All three of these areas are also appropriate for commercial uses and have historically been used for commercial. As a result, the Navy felt that a commercial designation was appropriate. The commercial buffer designation may be revisited upon completion of the clean-up of the adjoining areas.

FIGURE FOUR: PA-43 WORK PLAN ADDENDUM



E. The Lease Process

At the conclusion of the Site Inspection Report, the Navy will prepare a summary report. This report will document all the different investigations the Navy did on Parcel A. Among these investigations are the three different Preliminary Assessments and the "Fence-to-Fence Survey" described in past issues of Environmental Clean-Up News. All work described in this issue will also be included.

This summary report would be available in Summer 1993. The exact format of this report is still undergoing discussion between the Department of Defense, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California. It is anticipated that this process would be completed, and Parcel A leased to the City and County of San Francisco in November 1993.

Where Do You Fit-In?

The work described in this issue represents a milestone for the clean-up of Hunters Point Annex. With the changes described in this issue, the first major piece of Hunters Point Annex will be made available for community reuse. As such, we recognize the significant level of interest this process will likely have.

As a result, we are providing a 30-day public comment period on this proposed transfer process. Copies of all underlined documents can be found in the Information Repositories shown in the box on Page 7. Please send any comments regarding this subject to

Randal Friedman, Code 0311
Naval Base San Francisco
Building One, Treasure Island
San Francisco, CA 94130

You can also call Mr. Friedman at (415) 395-3916. The deadline for comments is January 11, 1993. The Navy will respond to comments. The Navy's response will be available for public review and will become part of the Parcel A transfer process record.

MAYORS HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE HOLDING HEARINGS ON FUTURE LAND USES

You may also be interested in attending one of a series of public meetings held by the Land Use Subcommittee of the Mayors Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee. These meetings, being held in the next month, are designed to gather ideas on future land uses of the Shipyard. We have included an information flyer from the Office of the Mayor that describes these meetings and gives the time and meeting location. Navy staff will be present at these meetings and have information available about the ongoing environmental clean-up.

SITE HISTORY

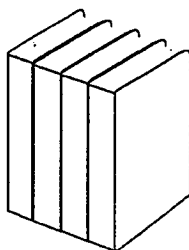
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Issue #31: Environmental Clean-Up News

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- ✧ Mayors Hunters Point Shipyard Advisory Citizens Advisory Committee Holding Hearings On Future Land Uses
- ✧ Site History

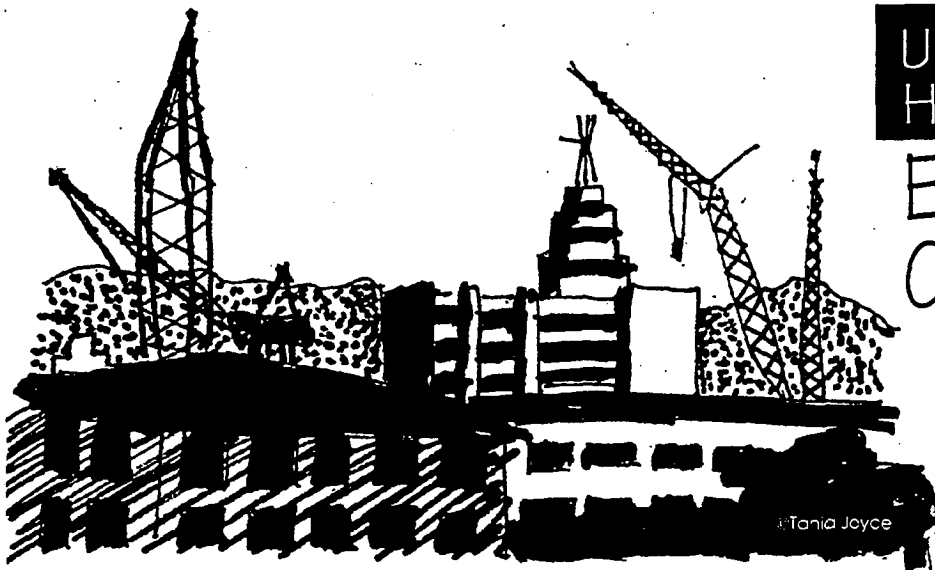


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UNITED STATES NAVY
Hunters Point Annex

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS

ISSUE #32
May 4, 1993



Alternative Selection Reports Submitted For Operable Units III & IV

The United States Navy has completed work on the Draft Alternative Selection Reports for Operable Units III and IV. Operable Unit III consists of IR Sites 4 and 5, more commonly known as the Scrapyard and Former Transformer Storage Area (Figure One.) Operable Unit IV consists of IR Site-7, more commonly known as the Sub-base area (Figure Five.)

Alternative Selection Reports (ASR) are a new kind of document created under the pending revision to the Hunters Point Annex clean-up program described in Issue #29. The purpose of these ASRs is to determine the need, if any, for interim clean-up actions at a given site. These actions are considered appropriate when: (1) the site poses an immediate threat to public health, or (2) the need for a final action is likely, and interim action will expedite this final action.

The ASR provides a summary of field data gathered at the site during the Remedial Investigation (RI). The report also contains a simplified human health-based risk assessment. This risk assessment considers the type and amount of contamination present at the site, and evaluates the potential risks contamination poses to human health. This assessment uses a one chance in 10,000 risk of contracting cancer from a **lifetime exposure to existing site conditions**. If necessary, the report identifies and evaluates a range of potential clean-up actions with a recommended preferred interim action. A more detailed explanation of the risk assessment process was provided in Issue #26 (April 26, 1992) of Environmental

Clean-Up News. Further discussion of this risk level can be found on Page 5.

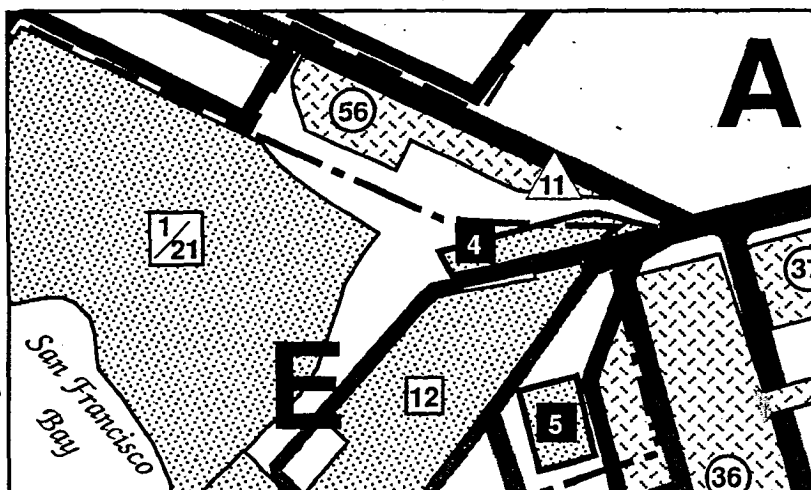
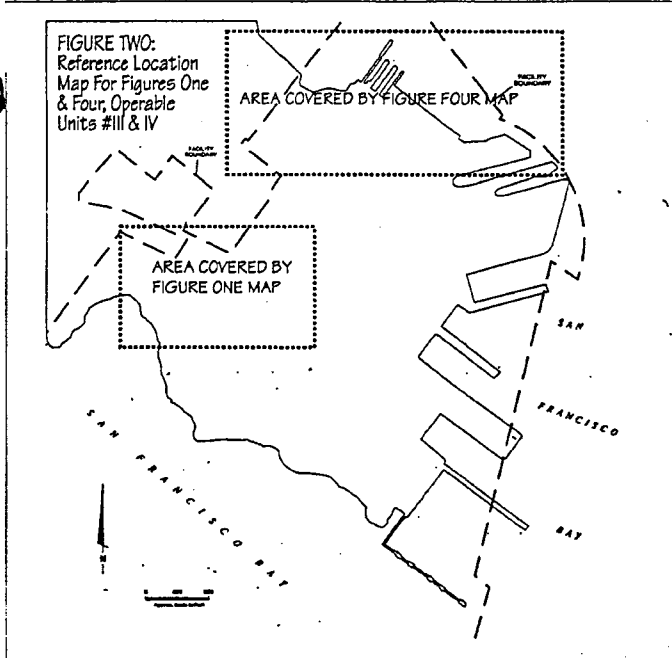


FIGURE One: Location of IR-4 & 5, Operable Unit III

THE OPERABLE UNIT #III REPORT

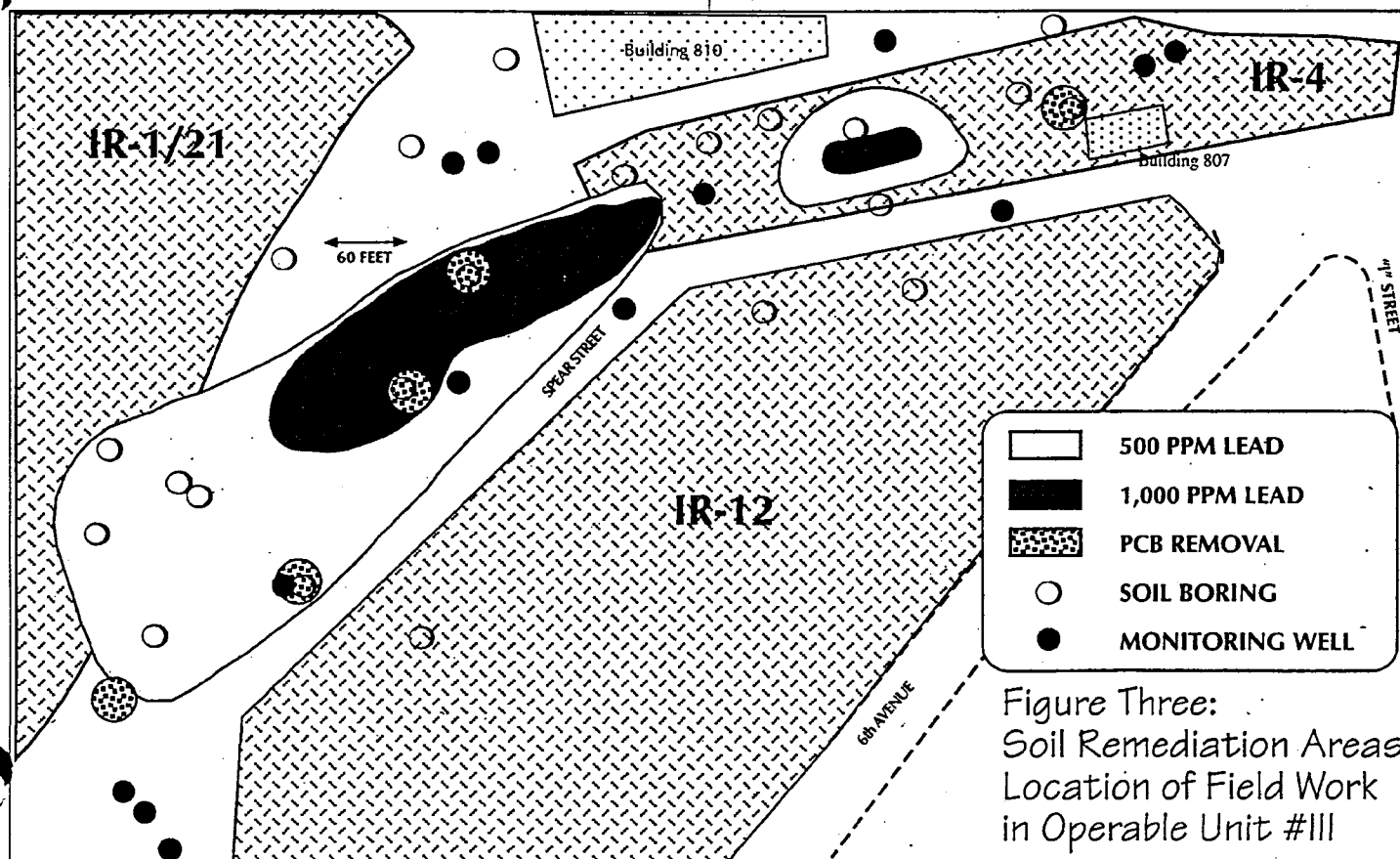
Operable Unit #III consists of two IR sites. IR #4 is the area used by the Navy as a scrapyard. This five-acre site was also used by Triple A Machine Shop as a scrap yard. A wide variety of machinery, metal and other items were taken to this area, disassembled, and the various pieces sorted for disposal. Some of these items contained hazardous substances. IR #5 is the

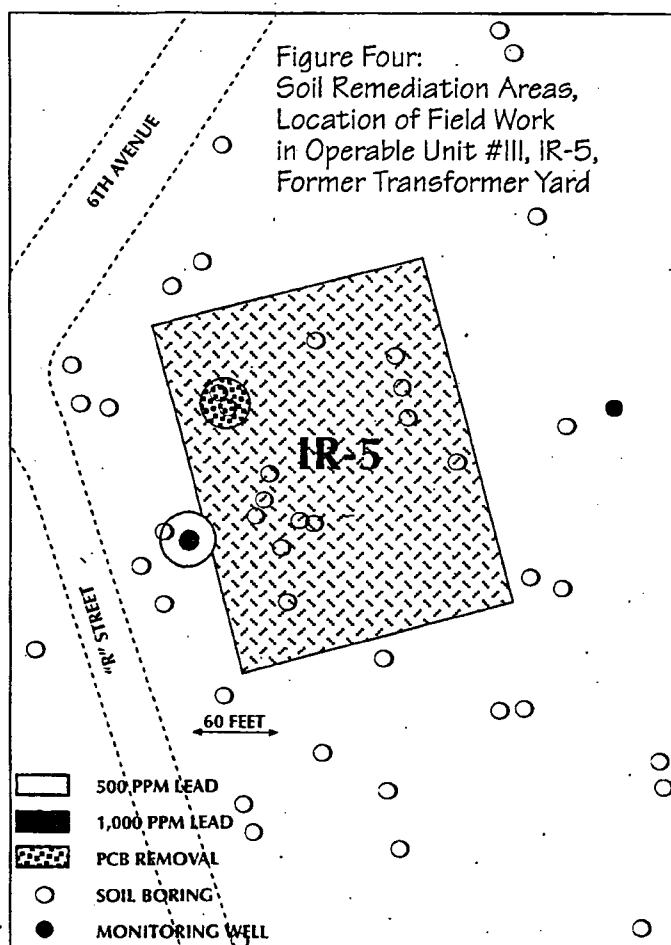


Former Transformer Storage Area. This five-acre site was used by the Navy for storage of electrical transformers, some of which contained Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs.) It is estimated that 6-8 transformers per year were stored at this location over a 30-year period. Both sites are included within Parcel E as discussed in Issue #29.

Field work at IR-4 included 40 soil borings and 9 groundwater monitoring wells. Field work at IR-5 included 40 soil borings and 6 groundwater monitoring wells. Chemical testing was conducted on 487 soil samples and 40 groundwater samples that were taken at the two sites. The area of fieldwork for IR-4 is shown on Figure Three. IR- fieldwork is shown on Figure Four.

Several areas of point-source contamination have been identified at these two sites. The primary point-source chemicals of concern are lead and PCBs. Lead was found in the soil at a maximum value of 256,000 parts per million at IR-4 and 1,820 parts per million at IR-5. PCBs were found at a maximum value of 25 parts per million at IR-4 and 4.8 parts per million at IR-5. Copper and zinc are also contaminants of concern. Groundwater contamination from hydrocarbons was found during the investigation at IR-4. Groundwater is not used for drinking at Hunters Point and does not threaten other drinking water supplies. Groundwater clean-up was thus not considered for interim action at this time. The need for groundwater clean-up will be reconsidered in upcoming work (see page three.)





This data was subjected to a simplified human health-based risk assessment process. For each identified chemical the maximum detected value was compared against published health standards. These calculations were then applied to models of common activities people do in their daily lives to evaluate potential risks. The results of this simplified risk assessment indicated that a lifetime exposure to the existing site conditions would pose a risk greater than one in ten thousand. For this reason soil remedial areas were developed for further consideration in the report. For development of these areas clean-up levels were established. For residential land use: lead, 500 parts per million; PCBs, 4.4 parts per million. For commercial land use: lead, 1,000 parts per million; PCBs, 12 parts per million.

The soil remedial areas for OU-III sites are shown in Figure Three. For a clean-up to future residential land use approximately 14,000 cubic yards of soil would require treatment/removal. The primary contaminant of concern

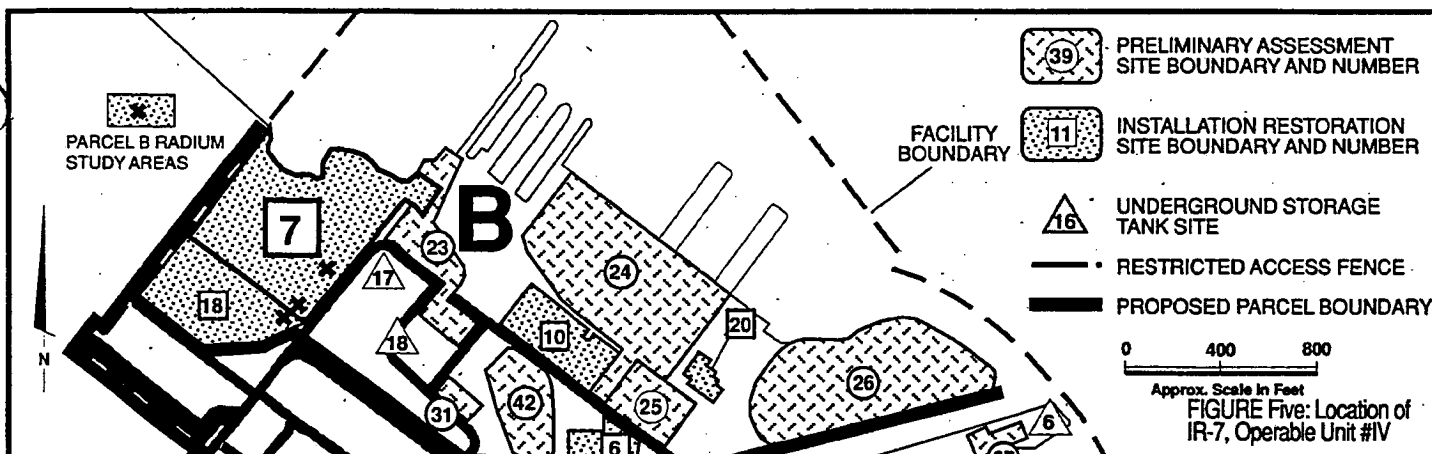
is lead, but also included are five shallow areas (up to three feet) containing PCBs. These shallow PCB areas total approximately 500 cubic yards. For comparison, a typical single dump truck can hold 10 cubic yards of soil. For a cleanup to commercial land use standards, removal of 5,500 cubic yards of soil would be required. An additional two shallow areas of PCB contamination of 200 cubic yards would also require removal.

Two clean-up alternatives were considered. The first involved treatment by incorporation into asphalt soil having less than 1,000 parts per million of lead. Remaining lead-contaminated soil and PCBs would be removed off-site and disposed of at an approved facility. This would result in a removal consistent with future residential land use and cost approximately \$5.5 million. The second removal alternative involves removal of all soil off-site to a hazardous waste disposal facility. The cost of this option depends upon future land use. The cost of a commercial land use is \$4.1 million. The cost for a removal to residential land use standards is \$8.5 million.

After completion of this analysis, the Navy proposed no interim actions. This results from two factors. First, access to both sites is limited as both are within the restricted access area. Therefore, while the simplified risk assessment showed a health risk greater than one in ten thousand, it must be remembered that this assumed a lifetime exposure of people living on the site. With no access presently allowed to the site this lifetime risk does not exist. Finally, pending the development of future land use plans for this site, as well as completion of additional studies on surrounding areas, e.g. the adjacent Industrial Landfill, we felt that it would be wise to wait on a major clean-up action. Both of these unknowns could affect the future use and type of cleanup at these sites.

WHAT LIES AHEAD FOR OPERABLE UNIT #III

We are still not finished with these sites. We still need to take a closer look at the sites and consider long-term clean-up alternatives consistent with future reuse. It must be emphasized that no decisions on the final clean-up have been made. The overall Installation Restoration process will include completion of a comprehensive risk



assessment for the entire Parcel E area in which IR 4 and 5 are located. We also have to complete the work described in the Environmental Sampling and Analysis Plan (Issue #23) to determine if the contamination present in IR-7 might pose a threat to San Francisco Bay. This work is underway and is presently scheduled for completion in 1996. Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed.

THE OPERABLE UNIT #IV REPORT

IR-7 consists of a nine-acre paved area at the north-west corner of Hunters Point Annex (Figure Five). Most of IR-7 represents artificial bay filling by the Navy in the 1940's. This area was first used as part of a diesel submarine base. Submarine hulls were scraped and repainted in this area. From 1976-1986 the Navy leased this area to Triple A Machine Shop. Triple A paved the site and created a recreational vehicle trailer park. IR-7 is adjacent to several other areas under study shown in Figure Two. These include IR-18, a radium study area (see discussion in Issue #30) and several Preliminary Assessment sites as shown in Figure Five. It is part of proposed Parcel B as described in Issue #29.

Field work completed at IR-7 included 37 soil borings, 6 groundwater monitoring wells, 13 test pits and 8 intertidal sediment samples. Chemical testing was conducted on 149 soil samples and 49 groundwater samples. Fieldwork activities at the site are shown on Figure Six.

Two areas of point-source contamination have been identified at IR-7. The contamination occurs primarily in shallow soils and covers a limited area as shown in Figure

Six. The contaminants of concern in these areas are total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as diesel, compounds known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs) and total oil and grease (TOG). In these areas TPH as diesel was detected in the soil at a maximum concentration 1,500 parts per million.

Other possible contaminants, e.g. metals such as chromium, lead, and copper, were found to be consistent with expected background values as presently defined.

Groundwater was found to contain salts in excess of drinking water standards. As a result, drinking water standards were not applied in the risk assessment.

This data was subjected to a simplified human health-based risk assessment process. For each identified chemical the maximum detected value was compared against published health standards. These calculations were then applied to models of common activities people do in their daily lives to evaluate potential risks. The draft risk assessment process demonstrated that diesel fuel contamination does not pose a human health risk at levels less than 11,000 parts per million; consequently, interim action is not necessary. The Alternative Selection Report does not propose any interim remedial actions.

WHAT LIES AHEAD FOR OPERABLE UNIT #IV

We are still not finished with this site. We still need to take a closer look at the site and consider long-term, clean-up alternatives consistent with future reuse. It must be emphasized that no decisions on the final clean-

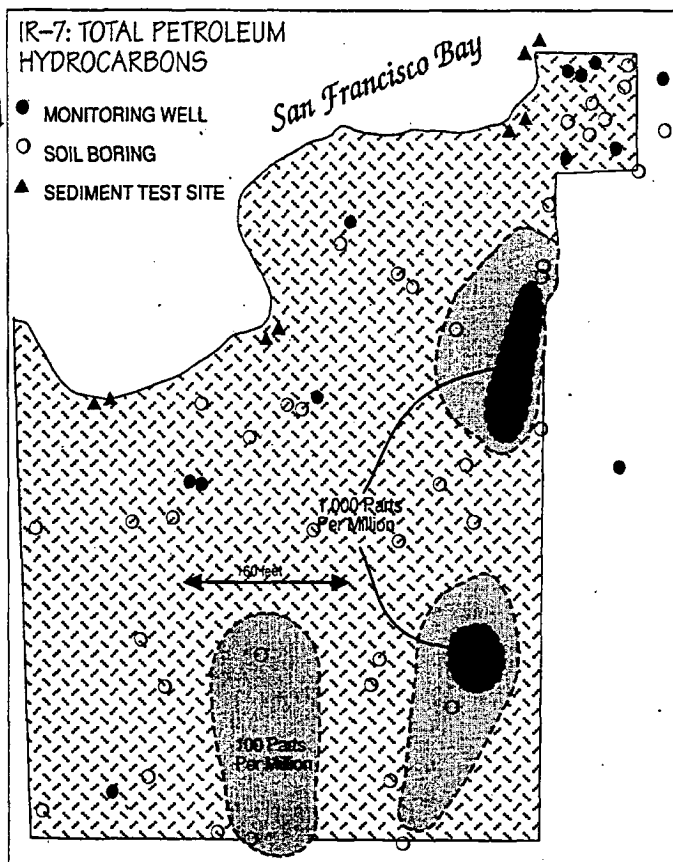


Figure Six: Diesel contamination at IR-7, Sub-base area

up have been made. The overall Installation Restoration process will include completion of a comprehensive risk assessment for the entire Parcel B area in which IR 7 is located. We also have to complete the work described in the Environmental Sampling and Analysis Plan described above. Also, we will be completing our radium investigation at IR-7 which will probably result in an interim action. Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed.

ANOTEABOUTRISKLEVELS

We mentioned on the first page that the Navy is using a 1 in 10,000 risk level in these ASR reports. The regulatory agencies have expressed concerns on the use of this level. It is the Navy's position that **these ASRs are a screening tool to determine if short-term action is necessary to remove more obvious hazards.** The Navy therefore feels that the 1 in 10,000 risk level is a more than adequate level for this screening process.

The regulatory agencies believe that the Navy should include a 1 in 1,000,000 risk level for this screening

process. For any given site this would result in a much larger clean-up than a 1 in 10,000 risk level.

The Navy is not opposed to consideration of stricter risk levels at an appropriate time in the process. Issue #26 of Environmental Clean-Up News (April 26, 1992) was devoted to a discussion of the Public Health and Environmental Evaluation: the overall risk assessment for the entire site. In discussing risk levels, the Navy identified a range between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 1,000,000.

The Navy believes, however, that the ASR process is not the appropriate vehicle to consider final clean-up decisions. A great many unknowns still remain at Hunters Point. The main unknowns are future land use, definition of natural background levels at Hunters Point and the consideration of ecological concerns in the clean-up. We believe that the use of a stricter risk level, producing a larger clean-up in light of these unknowns would not be an effective use of the Navy's limited clean-up funds. Also, we could do a major clean-up only to find that future land use or environmental considerations make additional clean-up necessary. We believe, as discussed above, the appropriate time for this discussion will be in the Parcel-wide risk assessment process.

The regulatory agencies also believe that the draft 11,000 parts per million level for diesel fuel proposed for OU#IV is not consistent with existing California standard of 100 parts per million. The agencies have also commented about specific methods used to determine this level. We must emphasize that we still have to factor in environmental considerations, e.g. what is the maximum level of diesel that is consistent with the long-term health of San Francisco Bay.

Negotiations between the Navy and regulatory agencies are ongoing to resolve these issues. We will keep you informed about this process.

NEWSFROMOTHEROPERABLEUNITS:

Operable Unit #1

Operable Unit #1 covers IR Sites 1, 2 and 3, and contains some of the most serious contamination found

at Hunters Point. The Navy and the regulatory agencies have held a series of technical meetings regarding the ongoing investigation process. At a meeting on April 15, 1993 the Navy and agencies decided that completion of the ASR for this operable unit would not be necessary and the following the action items would be implemented:

(1) A study to design a cleanup of the Oil Reclamation Ponds (IR-3), known as a treatability study, including a schedule for submittal of a workplan. The contamination at IR-3 has been discussed in Issues #21 & 25;

(2) A workplan for conducting a treatability study to examine different options for physical containment along the shoreline, e.g. the feasibility of constructing an underground barrier to prevent potential contamination from leaving Hunters Point to San Francisco Bay;

(3) A workplan for additional study, including a possible pilot remediation project proposed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for treatment of radium dials found in three areas of OU#1 (see Issue #30.)

These items will be important steps in moving towards clean-up solutions for these sites. Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed.

Operable Unit #II

The Navy has submitted the Draft Alternative Selection Report for Operable Unit #II covering IR Sites 6, 8, 9 and 10. The Navy has proposed interim actions for soil and groundwater at IR-6, the Tank Farm. Therefore a separate public review process will be used.

After review by the regulatory agencies, and modified as necessary, the Navy will prepare a removal action plan for soil treatment and groundwater removal that represents agreement between the Navy and the regulatory agencies. This removal action plan will then be subject to formal public review and comment. We will publish a notice in the newspaper regarding the proposed removal action plan. This will occur in July 1993.

This removal action plan will include an assessment of potential risks, if any, from the proposed remedial work and consider appropriate mitigation measures. After response to public comments the Navy will prepare an Responsiveness Summary and begin work on a detailed work plan for the project. Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed.

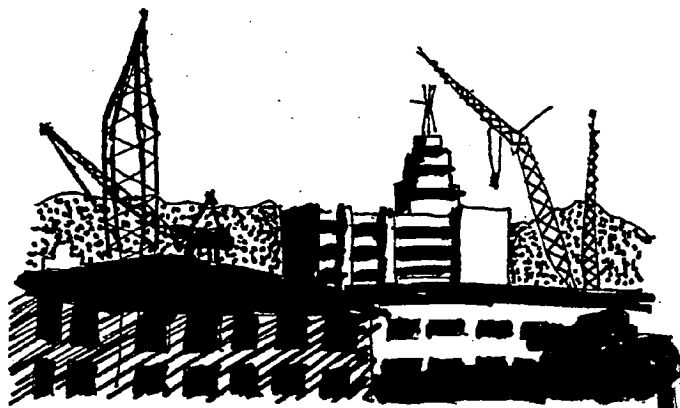
Group 5 Sites

Group 5 sites include IR Sites 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. The Draft Alternative Selection Report for these sites is scheduled for submittal to the regulatory agencies on August 26, 1993. Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed.

WE HAVE A NEW LOOK

We have changed the front page of Environmental Clean-Up News. In place of the graphic showing the Regunning Crane, we are using a drawing of a typical view within the shipyard looking up to the surrounding community. We felt this better shows the future as we work with the City and County of San Francisco to return the shipyard back to productive use by the surrounding community.

The drawing was done by Tania Joyce. Tania is one of the artists whose studio is at Hunters Point Annex. Tania has been working out of the shipyard for 8 years. We thank Ms. Joyce for use of her drawing.

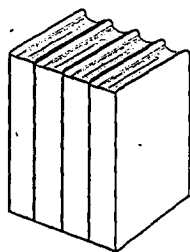


Where Can I Get More Information?

For additional information on any item discussed in this Environmental Clean-up News, please contact Mr. Randal Friedman, Community Relations Director, at (415) 395-3916. The Navy is also always looking for new ways to keep you informed and involved in this process. Please call if you have any suggestions how we might better accomplish this.

Copies of all documents and correspondence relating to the environmental clean-up are on file, and can be reviewed at the Information Repositories located at:

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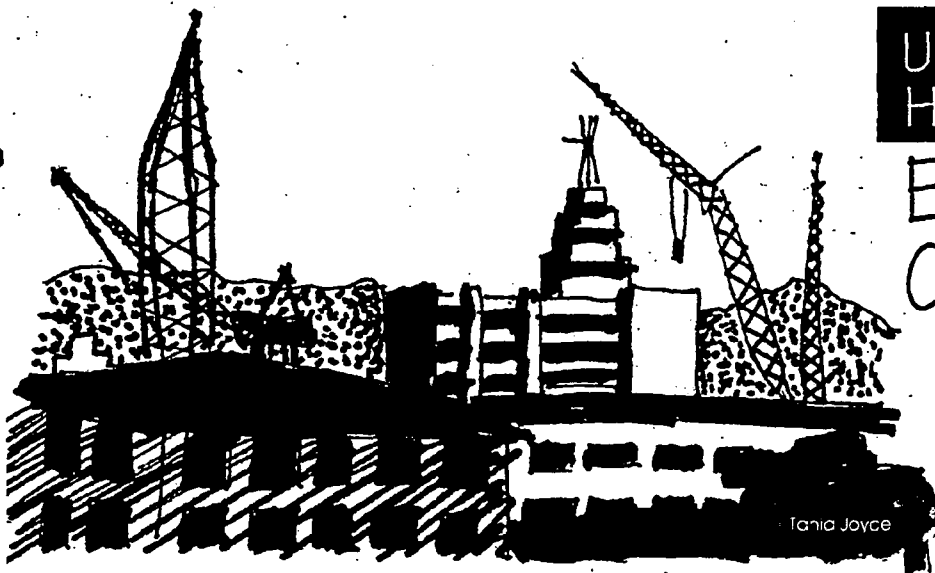
Issue #32: Environmental Clean-Up News

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UNITED STATES NAVY
Hunters Point Annex

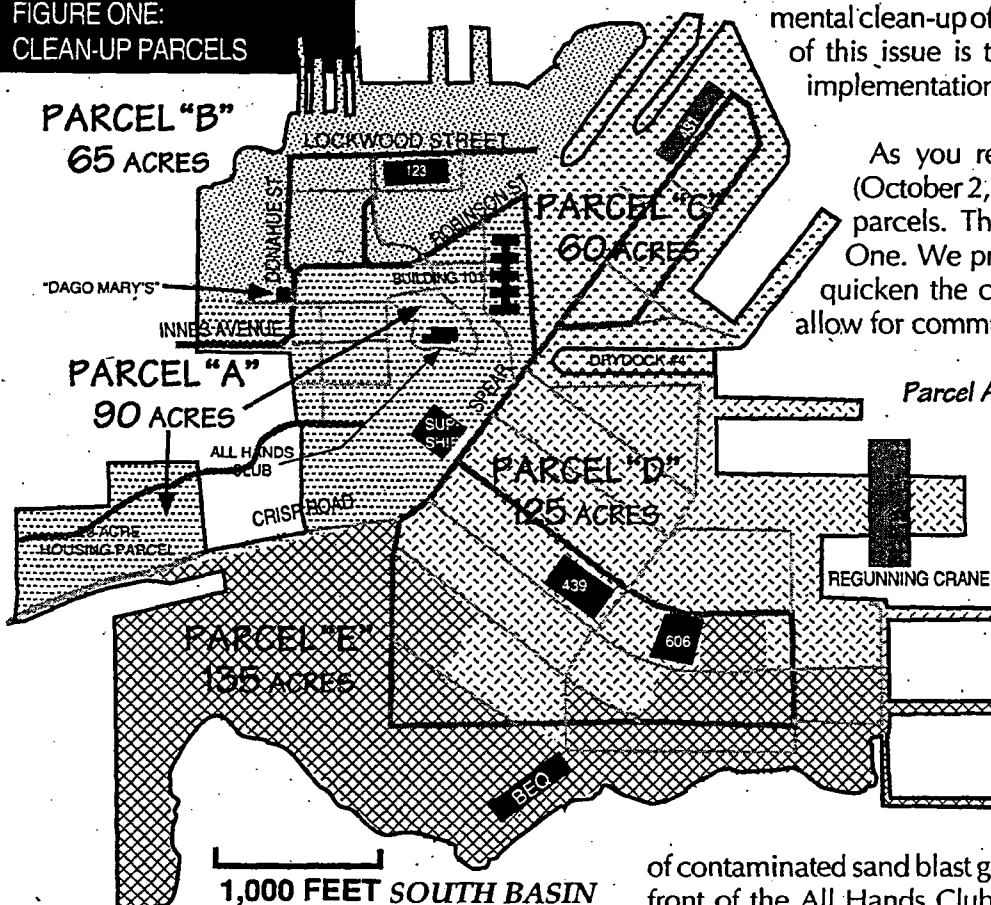
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS

ISSUE #33
May 24, 1993

Update on Proposed Parcel Approach to Clean-Up

The United States Navy, in conjunction with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board has continued working with a parcel-based approach to the environmental clean-up of Hunters Point Annex. The purpose of this issue is to provide you an update on the implementation of this approach.

FIGURE ONE:
CLEAN-UP PARCELS



As you recall, we proposed in Issue #29 (October 2, 1992) the creation of five clean-up parcels. These parcels are shown in Figure One. We proposed these parcels as a way to quicken the clean-up of portions of the site to allow for community reuse.

Parcel A, a 90-acre parcel representing the higher elevations of the shipyard, was discussed in Issue #32. To summarize, additional investigations were required and occurred on Parcel A in Winter 1992 and Spring 1993. These investigations led to two minor clean-ups by Navy Public Works Center workers. 80 cubic yards

of contaminated sand blast grit were removed from two areas in front of the All Hands Club and 90 cubic yards of soil were

Figure Two: PARCEL A SCHEDULE

MILESTONE	DATE
PUBLIC COMMENT CLOSED	1/11/93
FIELD WORK COMPLETED	5/13/93
DRAFT SITE INSPECTION REPORT	7/8/93
FINAL SITE INSPECTION REPORT	8/31/93
COMPLETE TRANSFER PROCESS	11/93*
* The transfer process is still under development at this time; therefore only an approximate date can be given.	

a parcel are known. This way the amount of additional fieldwork needed and degree of contamination in a given parcel will be known. This will enable us to appropriately set parcel boundaries and schedules.

After finalizing specific parcel boundaries, each parcel will have a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, Public Comment Period and Record of Decision leading to its clean-up. After completion of needed remedial actions the parcel will be ready for reuse.

removed from under Building 906, the "garden shed," after the building was demolished. It is anticipated that Parcel A, which will include designations for both residential and commercial land uses, could be transferred to the City and County of San Francisco by November 1993. This transfer process was described in Issue #31. The Navy provided a 30-day public comment period on this proposal. Newspaper notices were placed in the San Francisco Chronicle/Examiner, Sun Reporter and New Bayview. The comment period closed on January 11, 1993. The current schedule for Parcel A is shown in Figure Two.

Parcels B — E

We held a number of meetings with the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency concerning the overall parcel proposal. The Agency expressed concerns at these meetings about developing a parcel-based approach given the number of unknowns still remaining. These unknowns include the number of Preliminary Assessment (PA) sites which may turn into Installation Restoration (IR) sites and the City's planning process now underway for the shipyard. Because of these uncertainties, the Navy recognizes that determining exact parcel boundaries and schedules will be an ongoing process.

It is our intent to continue pursuing the parcel concept because it allows for the clean-up of the site one piece at a time independent of possible schedule difficulties at other locations at Hunters Point. Identification of specific parcels and their schedules will be done as additional information becomes available through the Site Inspection (SI) process. The SI will identify any new sites and add those to the existing IR sites so that all sources within

The schedules for the Remedial Investigation through Record of Decision will be negotiated with regulatory agencies when the Site Inspection data is available as shown in Figure Three. Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed of this process.

The Site Inspection Process

We have begun the Site Inspection fieldwork for the 38 PA sites remaining at Hunters Point that had not been previously investigated. PA sites are those where a search of records or interviews with former employees identified the potential for contamination from previous site activities. We discussed this Preliminary Assessment in Issues #16, 18, 29 & 31. The Site Inspections involve taking samples at selected locations to screen for evidence of contamination. If evidence of significant contamination is discovered, the SI Report recommends further investigation to be performed through the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) program. We also redesignate the area an IR site and begin a comprehensive investigative process. If no evidence of contamination is found, the site is considered clean. All of this work is documented in a Final Site Inspection Report.

We are using the parcel boundaries as planning tools to guide the Site Inspections for the 38 Preliminary Assessment sites. We are conducting the work in four phases as shown in Figure Three. We began this work with the Site Inspection for Parcel B. This work was followed by Parcels C, D and E. Site Inspections have been divided into two phases. The first phase covers surface investigations. These include, in column 1, buildings and possible locations of past spills. The second

column includes utility lines such as storm drains, sewers and chemical lines. The utility line investigations required more complicated and lengthy work which resulted in the longer time frame. The third column shows the dates of the technical meetings where the results of the Site Inspection for each parcel will be presented. This also marks the start of negotiations for schedules of a Remedial Investigation through a Record of Decision. The final column indicates when the Draft Site Inspection Report will be completed and available for comment.

Beginning in October 1993, we will hold technical meetings with the regulatory agencies and discuss the preliminary results of the current SI investigations. At these meetings we will present recommendations concerning:

- 1) which sites need no further work and are considered clean;
- 2) which sites should be classified as IR sites;
- 3) a schedule and workplan for the Remedial Investigation for these new sites leading to a clean-up plan; and

- 4) recommendations concerning future parcel status.

The Navy may consider readjusting parcel boundaries or schedules if this readjustment would facilitate creation and early reuse of a "clean" parcel.

The parcel approach should create opportunities for assigning priority or to modify the clean-up with decision points for each parcel starting in Fall 1993 and ending in Winter 1994. It is our hope these decision points will allow the City and County of San Francisco's planners to provide input for developing a parcel clean-up plan. In this manner we can begin to merge the City's development plans with the Navy's clean-up approach. The Navy will continue to work closely with the City and County of San Francisco to facilitate the earliest reuse of Hunters Point Annex.

Dry-dock #4

Preliminary Assessment Site No. 57, the area surrounding Dry-Dock #4 is being treated as a special case. The City of San Francisco expressed to the Navy that investigation of this area be expedited to allow possible interim use for ship repair. In response the Navy will conduct the Site Inspection for the dry-dock along with Parcel B as shown on Figure Four. We will design this work to document any clean-up work that might be

Figure Three: SITE INSPECTION (SI) SCHEDULES FOR PARCELS B — E

PARCEL	SURFACE SITES	UTILITY LINES	TECHNICAL MEETING/ PARCEL NEGOTIATION(1)	DRAFT SI REPORT
DRYDOCK #4 /B	7/13/93	9/28/93	10/12/93	1/11/94
C	8/17/93	10/12/93	10/26/93	1/25/94
D	10/12/93	11/9/93	11/23/93	2/22/94
E	10/5/93	12/7/93	12/21/93	3/22/94

(1) Parcel schedule negotiations will include deadlines for the Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, Public Comment Period and Record of Decision.

Figure Four: OTHER ONGOING ACTIVITIES

<u>MILESTONE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
OU III ALTERNATIVE SELECTION REPORT DRAFT FINAL	submitted 5/12/93
OU IV ALTERNATIVE SELECTION REPORT DRAFT FINAL	submitted 4/16/93
OU II SUMMARY ALTERNATIVE SELECTION REPORT DRAFT FINAL	submitted 5/14/93
OU II REMOVAL ACTION PLAN PUBLIC COMMENT	7/93
PARCEL E CONTAINMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY (1)	6/7/93
IR-3 (OIL PONDS) TREATABILITY STUDY (1)	6/29/93
RADIATION REMEDIATION PROPOSAL (1)	to be scheduled in 5/93
GROUP 5 DRAFT ALTERNATIVE SELECTION REPORT	8/26/93
ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT	9/9/94
(1) As discussed in Issue #32, this item is underway to provide information on potential clean-up solutions for OU I sites. As a result, an Alternative Selection Report for OU I will not be prepared.	

required to allow industrial use of this area for ship repair.

Other Ongoing Activities

When we proposed the parcel-based approach to the Hunters Point clean-up it was necessary to transition the work already underway for Operable Units. This was accomplished by Alternative Selection Reports (Issues #29 and 32.) Figure Four includes current milestones for the Alternative Selection Reports for remaining Operable Units. We have also included the three new studies discussed in Issue #32 designed to provide information for potential clean-up solutions to sites within the former Operable Unit #1. Finally, Figure Four also provides the current scheduled completion of the Ecological Risk

Assessment, a major study required prior to completion of parcel clean-up plans. Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed of the progress of these documents.

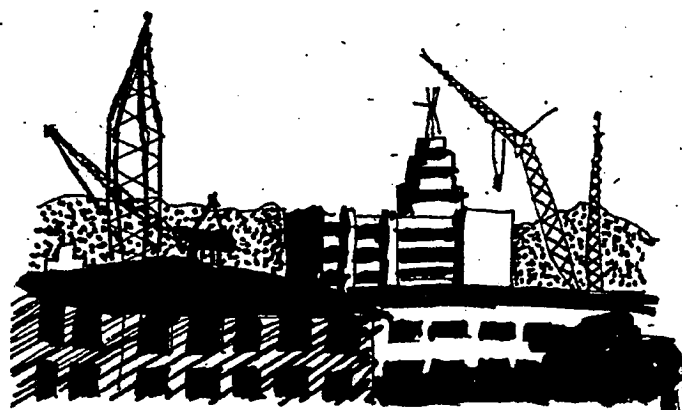
Where Do You Fit In?

The Navy and regulatory agencies have sought public input on this parcel-based approach during the past eight months. Issue #29 of Environmental Clean-Up News dated October 2, 1992 described the parcel approach. The Navy and regulatory agencies have participated in a number of public forums concerning the clean-up of Hunters Point Annex. This subject was discussed at a public workshop sponsored by the New Bayview Committee and the Arms Control Research Center on October 3, 1992. Several presentations have been made to the San Francisco Mayor's Citizen Advisory Committee. The Navy participated in a Community Planning Workshop for the Arts at Hunters Point. The Navy participated in a series of public workshops sponsored by the Mayor's Citizen Advisory Committee as well (described in Issue #30.)

Throughout these meetings and presentations we have been able to learn about concerns and ideas regarding this new approach to the environmental clean-up. As always, your comments are welcome.

- Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed of the completion of Site Inspection Reports for each parcel as well as the recommendations concerning parcel modifications.

In addition, the Navy's community relations programs will provide notice and review opportunities for each of the milestones shown on Figures Two and Three. Community relation activities will include publishing of the Environmental Clean-Up News and/or holding public meetings.

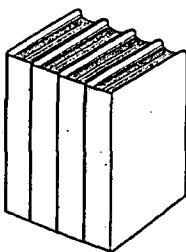


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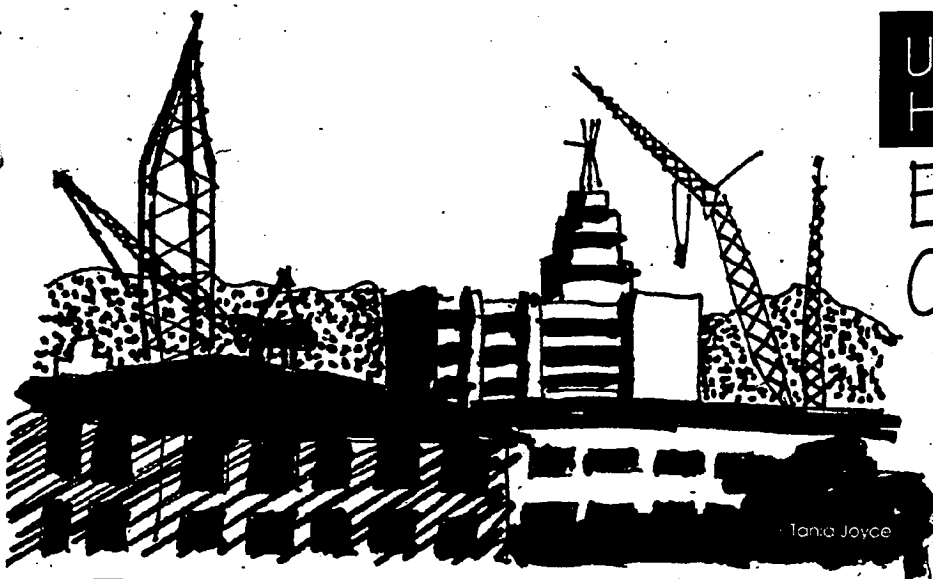
Issue #33: Environmental Clean-Up News

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ◇ Update on Proposed Parcel Approach to Clean-Up
- ◇ Parcel A
- ◇ Parcels B—E
- ◇ The Site Inspection Process
- ◇ Dry-dock #4
- ◇ Other Ongoing Activities
- ◇ Where Do You Fit In?



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UNITED STATES NAVY
Hunters Point Annex

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS

ISSUE #34
July 1, 1993

Parcel A Inspection Results In: Additional Soil Removals Planned

Past issues of Environmental Clean-Up News have focused on the creation of Parcel A (Issue #29), the Parcel A transfer process, public comment period (Issue #31), and the completion of minor soil removals as part of the Site Inspection process (Issue #33). This issue reports the results of soil testing after the soil removals. Three additional minor soil removals to be completed as part of the Site Inspection process are also discussed. Parcel A is shown on Figure One. To obtain past issues of Environmental Clean-Up News you can call Mr. Randal Friedman at (415) 395-3916.

Preliminary Assessment (PA) Site #19:

Approximately eighty (80) cubic yards (8 dump truck loads) of sandblast waste contaminated with heavy metals were removed from two locations in front of the All Hands Club. The sandblast waste was moved to the stockpile of contaminated sandblast waste awaiting treatment in Parcel E, adjacent to the landfill (See Issues #14 & 17). Soil testing included collection of eleven samples for metals, gasoline, diesel, pesticides, herbicides and total organic compounds. This testing disclosed that underneath the excavated sandblast waste was some minor pesticide and herbicide contamination in the upper several inches of soil.

Although these substances are found in small amounts, we will remove up to an additional 150 cubic yards from PA-19. This is part of the Navy's effort to ensure the

Other Clean-Up News

We are pleased to announce that one clean-up project was recently completed and two major clean-up projects have started at Hunters Point Annex. Recently completed was the removal of the 9 tanks at the former Tank Farm. This removal included pumping out the contents of the tanks, and removal of the tanks and piping. A protective liner cover has been placed on the site while planning continues for a soil and groundwater removal action.

Work has started on the Tank S-505 removal action (Issues 9, 11, 16, 18 and 21). Workers are pumping remaining sludge from the tank in preparation for the tank removal. Work has also started on the second phase of the underground tank removal program. Under the second phase 18 tanks will be removed and 5 closed in place over the next eight months.

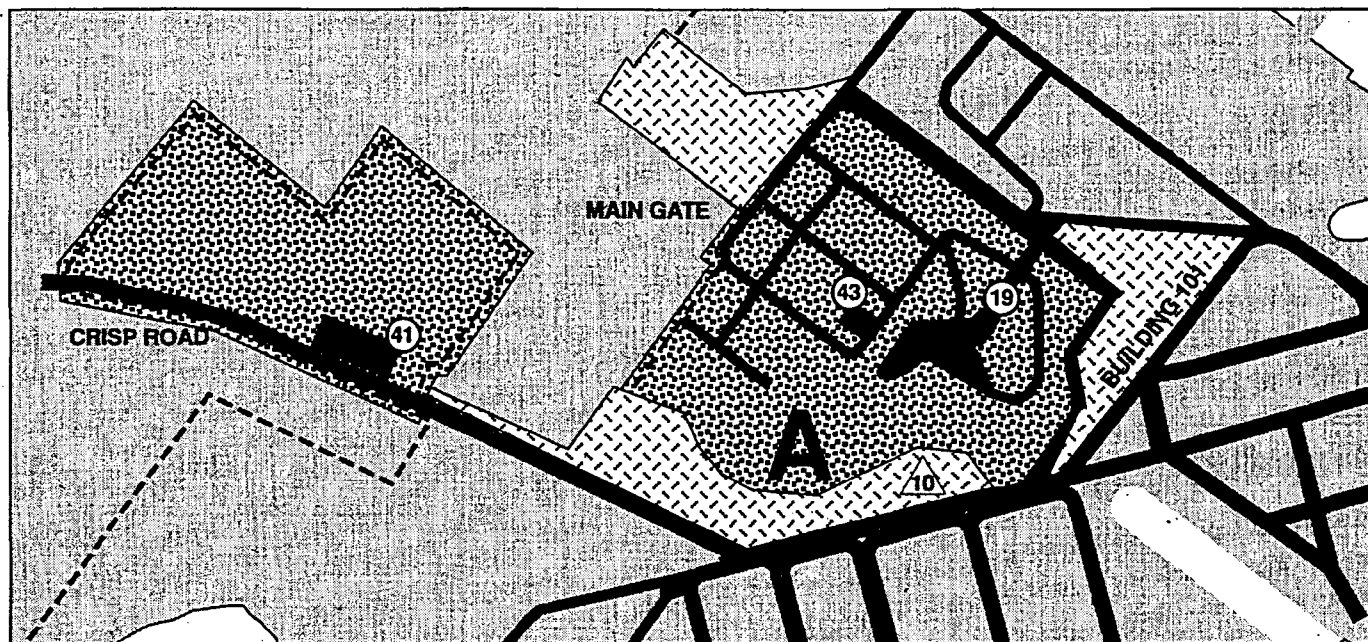
In addition, we will soon start an asbestos survey and clean-up through Hunters Point Annex. This work will be done by a Navy team from Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

suitability of Parcel A for future reuse by the City and County of San Francisco.

PA Site #43

Approximately ninety (90) cubic yards (9 dump truck loads) of soil were excavated after demolition of the gardeners shed. Prior to the shed's demolition, asbestos materials were removed and packaged for proper dis-

PROPOSED PARCEL A: 90 ACRES

PA
SITE
NO. BUILDINGS

19 901
41 816, 818
43 906



RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
SITE BOUNDARY AND NUMBERINSTALLATION RESTORATION SITE
BOUNDARY AND NUMBER (none in Parcel A)

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SITE



COMMERCIAL LAND USE

0 400 800
Approx. Scale in Feet

posal. Soil testing included placement of 7 soil borings and collection of 24 samples. Samples were tested for volatile organic compounds, e.g. solvents; semi-volatile organic compounds; lead, gasoline, diesel, total organic compounds; polychlorinated bi-phenyls (PCBs); pesticides and herbicides.

Soil test results indicate that most contamination was removed by the soil excavation. Generally, levels of contaminants remaining in the ground were below levels required for additional clean-up. However, an approximately 1,300 square foot area will be excavated 6 to 12 inches and resampled. We are doing this because we found levels of lead and arsenic above clean-up levels.

A possible source of this lead and arsenic contamination is a debris pile stored at the site. This debris pile will

be removed and additional soil testing will be done to ensure that all contamination has been removed.

PA Site #41

Review of an historical aerial photograph of Hunters Point indicated a small area near Building 818 had been used as a chemical drum storage area. Recent inspection of this area revealed that underneath a thin new soil layer was visibly stained soil. Approximately 20 cubic yards of this soil were excavated.

Seven soil samples were taken after this removal at this and two other locations near Building 818 and analyzed for gasoline, diesel and other organic compounds. Results of these tests showed Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) at levels greater than clean-up levels still remaining at this former drum storage area.

As a follow-up to this Site Inspection, the Navy anticipates removal of approximately 10 additional cubic yards of material. Additional soil testing to confirm removal of these contaminants will be performed.

As discussed in Issue #30, Building 816 had been used as part of the former Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory. As discussed in Issue #31, no evidence of radiation had been found. At the request of the California Department of Health Services Environmental Management Branch, additional radiation testing was done looking for a radioactive substance known as tritium. Preliminary results of this testing indicate no detectable evidence of tritium.

PA Site #45 (Steam Lines)

A network of underground steam lines runs throughout Hunters Point Annex, including the lower portions of Parcel A. These steam lines were primarily used in the heating of buildings. During the lease of Hunters Point to Triple A Shipyard (1976-1986), some steam lines were improperly used to pump oil from Drydock #4 to Tank S-505 on the southern shoreline. As part of the transfer process for Parcel A, an investigation was performed on the steam lines within Parcel A boundaries.

This investigation included a physical inspection of the actual steamlines. In vaults associated with the steam distribution system it was thought that contaminated oil might have accumulated. Borings were made into these vaults.

The results of this investigation indicate no evidence of waste oil within the steam line system of Parcel A. No further work has been recommended.

Underground Tank Site

Parcel A contains one location where an underground tank, #S-812 and adjoining soil were removed. This tank was installed in 1976. Upon removal the tank showed no evidence of leakage. We have reviewed the data from the soil samples taken after the tank removal and only minor amounts of contamination were found. Detected contamination, in a few parts per billion, was below levels of concern. No further work is recommended for this underground tank site.

PA Site #50 (Utility Lines)

SANITARY SEWER LINES: Sanitary sewer lines within Parcel A were inspected including a survey of manholes for emission of organic vapors. A video survey of the sewer line was done near PA #43 (the gardeners shed) to look for a drainline that may have carried pesticides into the sewer and to check sewerline integrity. After a drainline connection to PA #43 was found, six borings were made along the downhill portion of the sewer line.

Except for small (maximum 1 part per million) amounts of herbicides near PA-43, no significant contamination was found below the sewer lines. No further action is recommended.

STORM DRAINS: Storm drains are pipes that carry surface water from streets into San Francisco Bay. It is a separate system from sanitary sewer lines which lead to the City of San Francisco's sewage treatment plant. The investigation of storm drain lines included inspection of 22 manholes and catch basins within Parcel A. No evidence of contamination was found in any of the storm drains and no further action is recommended.

PA Site #51 (Transformers)

A survey was previously made of former electrical transformer locations with potential for leakage of PCBs. A survey was also made of electrical transformers still in use in Parcel A. No evidence of any leakage to the environment from any past or present transformer was found. No further action has been recommended.

Question From the Community: Why Doesn't the Navy Remove All Substances of Concern From Parcel A?

As discussed in this issue, test results from our investigation indicate some substances of concern still remain in Parcel A. Why is the Navy proposing to leave these substances of concern?

The answer has to do with the natural rock and soil of Hunters Point Annex. Like many of San Francisco's famous hills, the hill that makes up Parcel A is made up of serpentinite rock. This rock has naturally occurring high concentrations of metals such as arsenic, chromium, copper, nickel and zinc, as well as the mineral asbestos. Therefore, at any location on Parcel A a sample

of natural rock will reveal what might at first glance seem to be "contaminants." Our risk assessment evaluation has found that the risk to human health from this natural rock and soil, just for the amount of naturally occurring arsenic in Parcel A, is equivalent to approximately one in 50,000 chance of a lifetime exposure resulting in a cancer death. A discussion of the risk assessment process was made in Issue #26.

When the Navy and regulatory agencies evaluate the test results for Parcel A, each must take into account the comparative risk from these and other background sources. And as a practical matter the serpentinite rock simply cannot be removed. To do so would require removing the very hill that makes up Parcel A.

What Lies Ahead for Parcel A?

The additional soil removals and testing called for at PA Sites #19, 41 and 43 will not affect the schedule for Parcel A. The Draft Site Inspection Report will be completed July 8, 1993 with the Final Report due September 30, 1993. These dates may be delayed due to the further removal actions and subsequent confirmation sampling described in this issue.

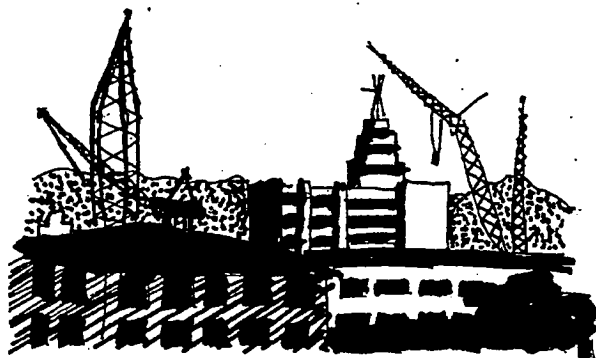
The Site Inspection Report will include a description of soil removals completed and results of testing. The report will also include discussion of risk assessment work completed to demonstrate that remaining low-levels of substances do not pose significant risk to designated future residential areas (see Figure One for location). This report will be subject to full review by regulatory agencies and will also be available for public review.

We anticipate that Parcel A will be ready for transfer to the City and County of San Francisco by November 1993. Prior to this transfer, we will compile a report summarizing all work done through the clean-up process to document that the parcel is safe to transfer.

Future issues of Environmental Clean-Up News will keep you informed of this process. If you have any questions or comments on this subject please call Mr. Randal Friedman at (415) 395-3916.

SITE HISTORY

Hunters Point Annex (formerly known as Hunters Point Naval Shipyard) was an active naval shipyard from 1941 until 1974 when it was placed in industrial reserve. In 1976, a major portion of the facility was leased to Triple A Machine Shop, which utilized the shipyard for commercial and Navy ship repair until late 1986. Currently, the Annex is under U.S. Navy administration. The Navy began investigation of potential hazardous waste contamination in 1984. A Confirmation Study in early 1987 confirmed the presence of toxic contaminants at eleven sites. In December 1987, the Navy began working with the State of California Department of Health Services on an overall program to remediate these and other potentially contaminated sites at Hunters Point Annex. In July 1989, the Environmental Protection Agency proposed inclusion of Hunters Point Annex on the Superfund National Priorities List. Hunters Point Annex was added to the National Priorities List site in November 1989. In May 1990, an additional five sites were added to the clean-up program. In September 1990, the Navy, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California signed a Federal Facility Agreement for Hunters Point Annex. In October 1990, Congress directed the Navy to lease a minimum of 260 acres of Hunters Point to the City of San Francisco for at least 30 years. In April 1991, the Secretary of Defense recommended that Hunters Point Annex be closed. The closure decision became final in Fall 1991. In October 1992, the Navy proposed a parcel-based approach to the clean-up including creation of a 90-acre parcel (Parcel A) suitable for transfer in late 1993.

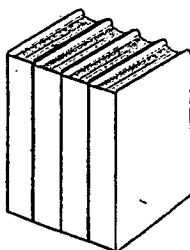


Where Can I Get More Information?

For additional information on any item discussed in this Environmental Clean-up News, please contact Mr. Randal Friedman, Community Relations Director, at (415) 395-3916. The Navy is also always looking for new ways to keep you informed and involved in this process. Please call if you have any suggestions how we might better accomplish this.

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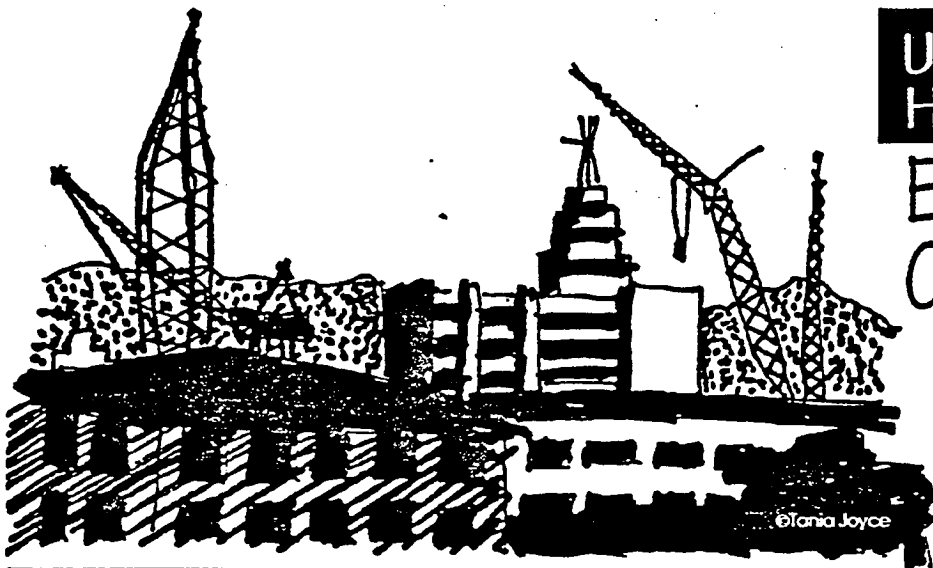
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UNITED STATES NAVY Hunters Point Annex ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP NEWS

ISSUE #36
March 11, 1994

Remedial Action Contract Awarded

On February 23, 1994, the United States Navy awarded a contract to International Technology Corporation (IT) of Martinez, California. This contract, known as a Remedial Action Contract (RAC), is designed to do clean-up work at Navy bases in California and Nevada. Hunters Point Annex in San Francisco is included within this contract.

The RAC contract is valued at \$40 million per year for a maximum of five years, or a total of \$200 million. Unlike our previous contracts which involved conducting numerous studies resulting in a clean-up plan, the RAC contract covers the actual clean-up, e.g., treatment of soil and water. As a result, it is a major step in the process to restore Hunters Point Annex prior to transfer to the City and County of San Francisco. It is anticipated that clean-ups at Hunters Point Annex using the RAC contract will begin in late 1995.

As part of its project team, IT has included two major subcontractors: Davy International (San Ramon, California) and Hart Crowser, Inc., of San Francisco, California.

New Navy Point of Contact

Now that WESTDIV has assumed community relations for Hunters Point Annex, as described on Page 5, Mr. Roger Gee is the community relations point of contact and editor of this newsletter. His phone number is (415) 244-2599.

This is only the first of several contracts to be used for the clean-up of central California and Nevada Navy bases. Question regarding subcontracting with IT Corporation on this RAC contract can be directed to Jan Nishikawa at (510) 372-9100. Questions regarding small business status can be directed to Jack Guro, the Navy Contracting Officer's Deputy for Small Business, at (415) 244-2305.

Community Hiring and the RAC Contract

Over the past several years a number of community groups and individuals have asked the Navy to provide local jobs as part of the environmental restoration of Hunters Point Annex. The award of the RAC contract begins the first step in the Navy's initiative to incorporate

more Bayview/Hunters Point community workers in the clean-up program.

The RAC contract contains incentives for IT to hire qualified small and small disadvantaged subcontractors within the community. The actual amount of "profit" IT makes on the contract is tied to its success in meeting subcontracting goals contained in the contract. These goals are 20 per cent of the contract going to small businesses and 5 per cent going to small disadvantaged businesses. In determining how much profit or "bonus" IT receives after completing tasks under the contract, the Navy's Contracting Officer at WESTDIV will verify that IT has achieved these subcontracting goals.

IT stated in its proposal to the Navy that it "will identify and pre-qualify minority firms to the maximum extent possible by using local solicitation/advertising (and) source lists... Another of IT's objectives is to utilize local labor obtained from communities within or surrounding the project site/facility. We [at IT] have generally found that this approach not only promotes labor relations with the affected local community, but also proves to be cost effective in execution of the actual work."

How is "Local Community" defined? The RAC contract does not specifically define what the local community is. IT has committed to the Navy to attempt to use subcontractors and labor from the immediate local community where possible. The Navy will continue to work with IT through this contract to hire local Bayview/Hunters Point residents, using the following additional methods:

U.S. Small Business Administration: The Navy will work with the Small Business Administration and community leaders to help small businesses qualify for RAC subcontracting work.

U.S. Department of Labor: The Department of Labor has the ability, through an official request from the City and County of San Francisco, to have Bayview/Hunters Point designated to receive special hiring preferences. The Navy alone cannot do this. The Navy will cooperate fully with the City and County of San Francisco and Department of Labor if such a process is initiated.

In addition to community hiring, the RAC contract also contains preferences for qualified displaced federal civilian workers losing their jobs through base closure.

A large multi-base RAC contract, rather than individual base contracts, was selected to best use the Navy's contracting resources throughout California and Nevada. This type of contract is particularly cost effective for environmental clean-up work when the actual extent of work is not known.

Other Navy Contracts

Apart from this RAC contract, the Navy's overall planning for environmental clean-up work will include other small business and small disadvantaged business fixed-price contracts. These contracts will be used for projects where the scope of work is well defined, e.g., removal of a non-leaking underground tank. Some of these projects will be set aside for small disadvantaged businesses certified under the U.S. Small Business Administration's 8(a) program.

The Navy will also continue to accomplish some of its environmental clean-up work with in-house resources from Navy Public Works Center San Francisco and Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

Future Community Involvement

The Navy recognizes the high degree of interest from

the Bayview/Hunters Point Community regarding employment opportunities in the environmental clean-up of Hunters Point Annex. The award of the RAC contract is a first step by the Navy. We will continue to work with the community to implement the RAC contract, and other contracts to be awarded in the future.

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD FORMED

A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) has been established for Hunters Point Annex. The purpose of the RAB is to ensure that Hunters Point Annex clean-up plans are consistent with community plans for reusing the property. Members of the RAB will receive and review clean-up reports and plans, and participate in the decision-making process for clean-up efforts at Hunters Point Annex. The RAB is composed of members of the local community, as well as representatives of the Department of Defense, U.S. and California Environmental Protection Agencies, and other regulatory and civic agencies and individuals. The RAB is intended to bring together the general public to reflect the community's diverse interests. In addition to members of the Bayview/Hunters Point community, membership may be drawn from the greater regional community and other interested parties. The RAB currently includes six community representatives and a dozen representatives from federal, state and local agencies. To gain broader public participation, the RAB has solicited membership applications from the community and, through a subcommittee selection process, intends to add an additional 5 to 10 representatives in the months ahead.

Advertisements were placed in the San Francisco Independent and New Bayview including an application for RAB membership. Applications were received until February 28, 1994. All applications received will be considered for inclusion on the RAB. If you are interested in finding out more about RAB membership and didn't

see the newspaper advertisement, please contact Mr. Ray Ramos, Navy Co-Chairman at (415) 244-3580.

Currently, the community members are Mr. Al Williams (Mayor's Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee), who also serves as the Community Co-Chairman of the RAB. Other community members are Saul Bloom (Arms Control Research Center), Sy-Allen Browning (South East Economic Development Committee), Leslie Katz (member at large), Scott Madison (Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard), Sam Murray (New Bayview Committee) and Dr. Eddie Welbon (Bayview/Hunters Point Homeowners and Businesses Council).

The next meeting of the RAB will be 9:30 a.m., March 30, 1994, at the Bachelor Officers Quarters, Building 369, at Naval Station Treasure Island.

OIL SHEEN FOUND IN PARCEL A GROUNDWATER SAMPLE

During the Navy's environmental investigation of the former housing area known as Parcel A in mid-December of 1993, an oil sheen was detected in a groundwater sample taken in December of 1993, approximately 72 feet below the ground surface.

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Clean-up Team (BCT), consisting of the Navy, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of California representatives, were apprised of this field observation in early January 1994. With no known source indicated, the oil in the groundwater sample was tested to compare it against the various oils and petroleum lubricants used by the drilling rig.

On January 21, the Navy's consultant discussed preliminary findings with the Navy, stating the laboratory analysis found no match with the oils on the drilling rig. The oil sheen in the groundwater sample appeared to be

10W-40W motor oil. The groundwater sample was analyzed for a whole array of chemicals, and only motor oil and associated compounds were detected.

The report coincided with the January 21 signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the City and County of San Francisco and the Navy, setting out principles for granting the City and County an exclusive option to purchase Parcel A after a successful environmental clean-up.

Parcel A site investigations have not identified a source that could account for the sheen of motor oil. The original boring has been converted to a monitoring well. Additional borings will be drilled in areas adjacent to the original boring. The general location of these borings is shown on Figure One. Further investigation, which include these borings, will help define potential sources, the extent of the contamination, and develop a plan for remediation, if remediation is feasible.

This groundwater is not easily accessible nor is it used for drinking water. It is unlikely that this groundwater contamination will affect any surface or bay waters. If the extent of the contamination is localized, the remediation should still allow for the pending transfer of Parcel A to the City and County of San Francisco under the procedural framework of the MOU.

WARNING SIGNS TO BE POSTED

Responding to requests from the Bayview/Hunters Point community, the Navy is finalizing plans to post perimeter warnings at Hunters Point to signify the presence of environmental hazards.

In a draft preliminary Public Health Assessment report on Hunters Point, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) also requested warning signs

along the shoreline of Parcel E and Installation Restorative Site 7 (Figure One). The warning signs will be posted to limit access and warn against eating the bay fish and shellfish in the immediate area. This is similar to existing general warnings from the California Department of Fish and Game against eating fish and shellfish caught anywhere in San Francisco Bay. Warning signs will be written in four languages: English, Spanish, Chinese and Vietnamese.

The ATSDR will release the Public Health Assessment in April 1994. The public will have the opportunity to review and comment on this independent assessment of possible health risks at Hunters Point Annex. The public review period will be 45 days.

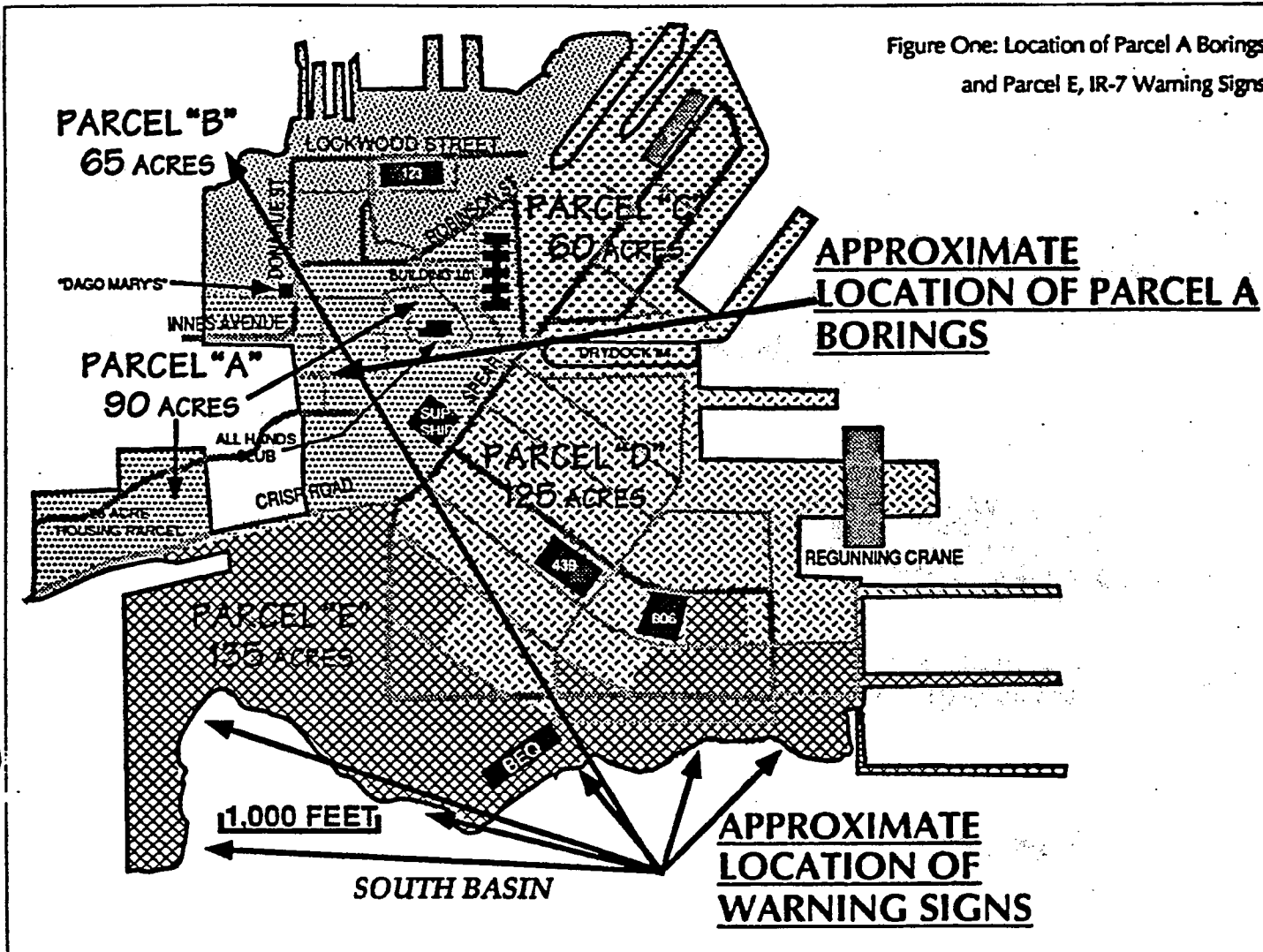
Copies of the ATSDR Public Health Assessment of Hunters Point Annex will be available for viewing at the Bayview-Waden Public Library, the Main Branch of the Public Library, and the ATSDR San Francisco office at 75 Hawthorne Street.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW

The investigation of Parcels B — E continues with completion of a number of major documents. The Draft Final Oil Ponds Treatability Study was submitted on November 16, 1993. The Remedial Investigation Workplans for Parcels B and C were submitted for review on December 17, 1993. The Parcel B Site Inspection Report was submitted on January 11, 1994. The Parcel C Site Inspection Report was submitted on January 25, 1994. The Parcel D Site Inspection Report was submitted on February 11, 1994.

All of these reports can be found in the Information Repositories shown on Page 7. For questions regarding any of these reports, please contact Mr. Ray Ramos, BRAC Environmental Coordinator, at (415) 244-3580.

Figure One: Location of Parcel A Borings and Parcel E, IR-7 Warning Signs



LOCAL STUDENTS TOUR HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

On January 7, 1994, over 40 students and teachers from James Lick Middle School arrived on the #19 Polk Muni Bus for a four hour walking tour of Hunters Point Annex. The tour was arranged by one of the teachers, Ms. Anika Kahn, to amplify the students' study of science and the environment. Most of the students are residents of the Bayview and Mission Districts of San Francisco. Mr. Jim Sullivan, Environmental Manager for Naval Station Treasure Island, led the group of young men and women around portions of Hunters Point Annex, describing current and past activities at the shipyard. He also fielded many questions on environmental pollutants

such as lead, zinc, PCBs, asbestos, acids, diesel and other petroleum products.

Many of the James Lick students requested that they be put on the mailing list for this newsletter. We welcome you as first time readers!

HUNTERS POINT ANNEX COMMUNITY RELATIONS DELEGATED TO WESTDIY

On November 1, 1993, the Commander, Naval Base San Francisco delegated the community relations effort

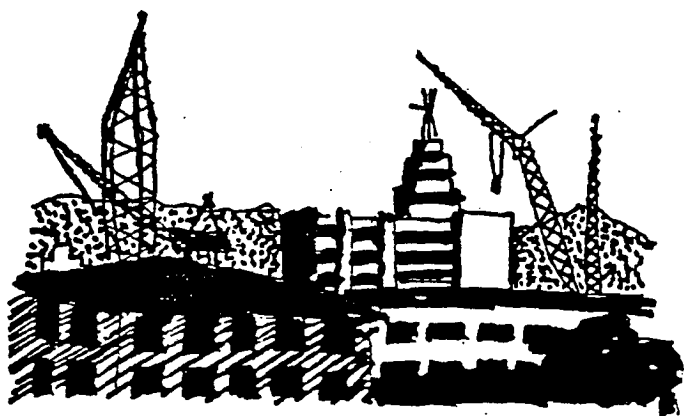
for Hunters Point Annex to the Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (WESTDIV). WESTDIV is the Navy's agency for the environmental clean-up of closing naval bases in the San Francisco Bay area. WESTDIV will also be the property custodian when those naval bases are closed and pending transfer to civilian reuse.

Long time readers of this newsletter will join in thanking Mr. Randal "Randy" Friedman for his tremendous personal dedication and hard work in Hunters Point community relations over the past five years.

Now that WESTDIV has assumed community relations for Hunters Point Annex, Mr. Roger Gee is the community relations point of contact and editor of this newsletter. His phone number is (415) 244-2599. Once again, thank you, Randy!

Hunters Point Administration

In the next several months, custody of the Hunters Point Annex property will be transferred from Naval Station Treasure Island to WESTDIV. The Naval Station has provided administration for Hunters Point Annex since 1987, following the end of the Triple A lease.



SITE HISTORY

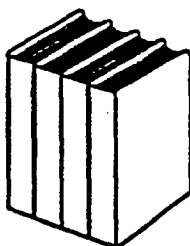
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Where Can I Get More Information?

For additional information on any item discussed in this Environmental Clean-up News, please contact Mr. Roger Gee, Community Relations Officer, at (415) 244-2599. The Navy is also always looking for new ways to keep you informed and involved in this process. Please call if you have any suggestions how we might better accomplish this.

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Telephone (415) 244-2599

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Environmental Clean-Up News

UNITED STATES NAVY • HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

October 1994 • Issue 38

For our new readers...

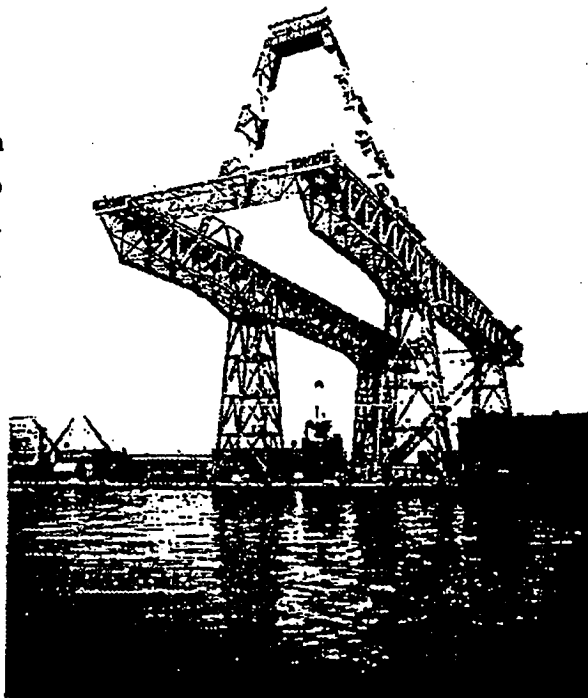
The Cleanup Process - An Overview

Property Closure, Transfer, and Reuse

In July 1993, President Clinton announced a five-point plan to speed economic recovery in communities where military bases are closing. The goal of the plan is to quickly make property at closing bases available for community reuse. To meet the goal, plans are being made to accelerate the clean up, and transfer base properties.

Properties must be cleaned up before their transfer for reuse. The plan is to inventory all property within the base and identify parcels with little or no risk to human health. *These parcels then may be leased to the community before cleanup of the entire base is completed.* Only those parcels that pose no eminent threat to public health or the environment will be considered for lease or transfer. Parcels identified for community reuse before completion of a base-wide cleanup are not affected by other areas where there is contamination.

For Hunters Point, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA) is the local reuse authority developing and assessing options for reusing the base. The final reuse plan proposed by the SFRA will serve as the basis



for an "environmental impact statement" (EIS) prepared by the Navy. The EIS will present several alternative reuse plans and will assess the environmental, economic, and other impacts associated with each reuse plan. A draft EIS, will be published to get the public's comments on the reuse options contained in the draft EIS. The public's comments on the EIS will help in the selection of a final reuse plan.

Property Cleanup

The Navy is working toward cleaning up Hunters Point for transfer of the base to the SFRA. The military has historically used large amounts of hazardous materials in doing its job of national defense. Although the Navy and others handled and disposed of these materials in ways that were generally practiced at the time, we now know that those disposal methods can result in conditions that might be harmful to humans and the environment. Therefore, the Navy has been conducting the Installation Restoration (IR) program to clean up hazardous substances and wastes at Navy bases. The



A picture of the regunning crane

goal of the IR program is to clean up base properties to a level protective of human health and the environment.

The IR program at Hunters Point involves extensive investigation, sampling and analysis of the soils and groundwater to fully understand the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The next phase involves design of a cleanup plan and actual construction and operation of the cleanup plan. *Hunters Point is currently near the end of the investigative stage and will soon begin work to clean up the base.*

Restoration Advisory Boards

The President's plan also looks to increase the level of community involvement in the cleanup decision-making process. A primary way to get community involvement is through Restoration Advisory Boards (RAB) established at each closing base. The RAB should consist of a cross-section of representatives from the local community, the Navy, and federal, state and local regulatory agencies.

There is a very active RAB for Hunters Point. Community members on the Hunters Point RAB include representatives from local businesses, environmental and citizen groups, local government, and individual Bayview community members. This RAB is a forum for exchanging information and concerns regarding cleanup issues. They should also review and comment on technical reports and documents related to the cleanup activities.

U.S. EPA and Department of Defense RAB guidelines, issued May 1994, sug-

gests a key function of the RAB is to advise the decision makers of community concerns on environmental issues. The RAB provides input to the BRAC Cleanup Team (a Navy representative, and United States and California EPA regulators). Regular participation in the RAB by members of the community will help to ensure that the reuse plans are consistent with cleanup plans.

Community Requested Warning Signs Go Up

The community and the Public Health Service requested the environmental warning signs along the southwest shoreline and at several fenced environmental cleanup sites. *Fleeta Signs*, a Bayview signage firm, was awarded a contract to make and post environmental warning signs. They hired and trained four Bayview residents who posted the signs at the base. Bailey Enterprises, another Bayview firm, provided the required environmental safety training.

New Shipyard Tenants: ABU

The Aboriginal Blackman Unlimited (ABU) group is the newest tenant at Hunters Point, occupying Building 383, located near the large crane. This is the site of their new training center. The ABU will provide young people with vocational training and prepare them to take the exam for their high school Graduate Equivalent Degrees. The ABU has also been active in helping local Bayview residents complete applications for jobs at the Navy Public Works Center.

Highlights From September RAB Meeting

On September 28, the RAB held an evening meeting in the Senior Escort Room at the Southeast Community Facility on 1800 Oakdale Street.

The Navy presented an update on environmental investigations on Parcel A and the housing area on the hill near the main gate. The Navy also made a presentation on how an ecological risk assessment is conducted, with charts showing fish and mammal food chains found at Hunters Point. At the next RAB meeting in October, the Navy will do a similar presentation on the human risk assessment process.

A community member mentioned she saw youths climbing over the fence and playing in an area where cleanup is being done. The fenced areas are to protect the public from contact with areas with contamination. The immediate danger to youths playing on a cleanup site is injury from tripping and falling while playing on dirt mounds and in ditches, and in areas where there is loose dirt and debris. The community can help discourage youths from playing where they could get hurt. Although the Navy quickly cleans up or isolates contamination that could pose an immediate health threat, signs are posted to warn of potential environmental hazards.

The RAB meeting was adjourned in memory of a member of the Bayview community, Mr. Joe Drake, a former San Francisco 49er. He passed away from a heart attack on Saturday, September 24.

RAB Schedule

RAB Meetings

(at the Southeast Community Facility)

October 26 9:30 to 11:30 a.m.

November 30 9:30 to 11:30 a.m.

December Rescheduled to January

Bayview Residents At Work On The Cleanup of Plate and Pickling Yard

Work has begun on the Plate and Pickling Yard. Of the 18 people recently hired by the Naval Public Works Center, eight Bayview residents are part of the cleanup team on this project. The cleanup started in October and is expected to be completed in June next year.

Open House for Hunters Point

On August 24, the Navy and San Francisco Redevelopment Agency held an open house at the Bayview Opera House for Hunters Point. There were displays on the cleanup and the proposed reuse of the shipyard.

An estimated 30 people attended the open house. Navy vans were used to shuttle community people for a "windshield" tour of the shipyard. Due to the enthusiasm of those who participated in the open house, plans are being made to host another open house in the near future. Flyers, announcements and newspaper ads will again be used to advertise the next open house.





The RAB consists of a cross-section of representatives from the local community, the Navy, and other federal, state and local regulatory agencies. The following is a list of community representatives on the RAB. The next issue of the newsletter will list the federal, state and local regulatory agency representatives.

RAB Community Members	Affiliation
Dr. Eddie Welbon	Bayview Hunters Point Homeowners and Residential Community Development Council
Carolyn Bailey	Community Member/Individual
Saul Bloom	ARC/Arms Control Research Center
Sy-Allen Browning	South East Economic Development
Theresa Coleman	UJAMAA Westbrook Hunters Point A East Residence Council/Resident Management Corporation
Michael Harris	Community Member/Individual
Karen Huggins	Northern California Fleet Energy Independence Project
Wedrell James	Community Member/Individual
Leslie Katz	Community Member/Individual
Aurea Luis-Carnes	Community Member/Individual
Scott Madison	Businesses of Hunters Point Shipyard
Ilean McCoy	Community Member/Individual
Willie McDowell	Community Member/Individual
Sam Murray	New Bayview Committee
Silk Gaudain	Young Community Developers
David Umble	Bayview Hunters Point Enterprise Center
Julia Viera	Community Member/Individual
Charlie Walker	African American Truckers Association
Caroline Washington	Southeast Campus Advisory Board
Al Williams	Mayor's Hunters Point Citizens Advisory Committee

From The Editor

I'd like to welcome those of you who recently signed up for the mailing of this newsletter. Our objective was to get more information to the Bayview community on what the Navy is doing at Hunters Point. We had excellent response from residents of the 94124 and 94134 zip codes. We started with a mailing list of approximately 825 names and our mailing list has grown close to 1,200 names.

I welcome your suggestions on how we can keep you better informed and involved in the cleanup of Hunters Point. Please feel free to call me at (415) 244-2599. I look forward to hearing from you.

Roger Gee

Navy's WESTDIV Base Becomes EFA-West

On October 1, 1994, the Western Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, known as WESTDIV, became the Engineering Field Activity, West, or EFA-West.

Hunters Point will remain in the care of the new EFA-West. The WESTDIV resources and the team of people working on Hunters Point and with the community, will continue under the new EFA-West.

At one time, WESTDIV was the only engineering center on the west coast. In addition to California, its responsibility included the states of Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and Alaska. Reorganization of resources transferred WESTDIV's work at outlying areas to more local facilities. There is also an EFA in the Northwest, near Seattle, Washington. Both EFA Northwest and EFA West will come under Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (SOUTHWESTDIV) based in San Diego.

Navy Signs FOSL and Awards Lease of Hunters Point Drydock

The Navy's Engineering Field Activity, West, signed a Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL) on September 16, 1994, for Drydock 4 at the Hunters Point Annex (HPA), San Francisco, California. The signing of the FOSL cleared the way to sign the lease of Drydock 4 on the afternoon of October 12, 1994.

The Navy awarded the lease of Drydock 4 to Astoria Metal Corporation. Astoria Metal Corporation provided the best overall proposal to the government as determined by evaluation criteria which included each firm's proposed plan to hire and train individuals from the local community and minority groups.

The lease includes the drydock and south pier, 16 acres of land, three buildings, crane trackage and train rails along the Drydock and pier. Two pump stations outside the immediate drydock area are also included in the lease.

The maximum term of the lease with option provisions is fifteen years. The lease property is subject to the Navy's ongoing environmental cleanup.

Drydock 4 is the largest drydock on the West Coast. It is a large, cradling, submerged waterfront structure that can contain a vessel, close the vessel off from the waters of the bay, and be drained to leave the vessel free of water with all parts of the ship's hull (bottom) accessible for ship building and repair.

Astoria Metal Corporation, Hunters Point Shipyard Facility, P.O. Box 885434, San Francisco, California 94188-5434, (415) 822-5682.

Special Note (continued):

Mike McClelland will be the new Hunters Point BEC. He worked as one of the HPA environmental managers.



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Roger Gee, Community Relations Officer (Code T4C)
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Special Note:

Mr. Ray Ramos will be leaving his position as the Navy's Base Environmental Coordinator (BEC) for Hunters Point. The October 26 RAB meeting will be his last meeting as the Hunters Point BEC. For Hunters Point, Ray served as the Base Environmental Coordinator, a member of the BRAC Closure Team of USEPA, State EPA, and the Navy representatives and Co-Chairman of the RAB.

Mr. Ramos was instrumental as the BEC in establishing the RAB. He attended many meetings with community leaders and community members to listen to their concerns. We all wish him well in his new endeavors. Thank you for all the hard work and long hours you put in on the Hunters Point RAB and work with the Bayview Community.

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APPENDIX I

RESPONSE TO REGULATORY AGENCY COMMENTS

RESPONSE TO DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL UPDATED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN FOR HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD

This document presents the Navy's response to comments from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) on the draft final updated community relations plan for Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) dated May 1996. The comments addressed below were provided to Cyrus Shabahari, DTSC project manager for Hunters Point Shipyard by Shirley Buford, DTSC public participation specialist.

General Comments

- Comment:** Although the Department of Toxic Substances Control and your name as Project Manager have been added in Appendix B, there is no discussion elsewhere in the text of the Department's role as oversight regulator for cleanup nor your role as a member of the Base Cleanup Team.

Response: A brief description of the role of the Base Clean-up Team has been included on page 2. However, the specific role of individual members is not discussed.

- Comment:** The ATSDR reference was explained; however, the name of the document designating Hunters Point as a "B" site is not provided, nor is it clear where the report can be located.

Response: The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) report, *Health Assessment for Treasure Island Naval Shipyard Hunters Point Annex*, designating HPS as a "B" site has been included in the reference section.

- Comment:** During the community assessment interviews, it is not clear if RAB members were interviewed or offered an opportunity to participate in the interviews. Also there is no list of people interviewed.

Response: Several restoration advisory board (RAB) members provided input as part of the community interview process. However, the community interviews were intended to gain input beyond that of the RAB and gain some fresh insight into community concerns and issues. As the Navy hears the concerns and suggestions from RAB members on an ongoing basis, all RAB members were not interviewed. A list of community members who

were interviewed is included as Appendix D. To maintain the privacy of individuals, private citizens are not listed in Appendix D; however, those representing an organization are included.

4. **Comment:** The environmental mailing list, included in the draft final, should include elected officials at the Federal, State, and local levels, including representatives of the U.S. Senate: Boxer/Feinstein (sic); the House of Representatives: Pelosi, as well as the State legislators: Midgen and Marks; the Mayor of San Francisco and the Supervisors. The officials receive calls from concerned citizens about the environmental work at Hunters Point.

Response: The environmental mailing list in Appendix F has been replaced with the updated mailing list for HPS and includes federal, state , and local elected officials.

Specific Comments

1. **Comment:** P. 1, para. 3, change "This community relations plan replaces"... to "This community relations plan updates the 1989 plan."

Response: The change has been made as requested.

2. **Comment:** P.39, para. 2, RE: Mayor Agnos established the CAC (provide the full name) and update the information, including a discussion that the Citizens Advisory Committee is still in existence and specific to Hunters Point Shipyard, and describe the new mayor's role.

Response: Changes have been made to the text of the CRP as requested.

3. **Comment:** P.42, What is the status of the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)?

Response: The reference on page 42 is in regard to an environmental justice grant, not a technical assistance grant (TAG). However, according to Mr. Dave Copper, U.S. EPA Region 9 Community Relations Coordinator, U.S. EPA is in the process of readvertising for the availability of the TAG application for parties interested in applying or submitting a letter of intent.

4. **Comment:** P. 46, Public Notice and Comment Period, Please clarify which actions are required and which are recommended by EPA.

Response: The information has been included as requested. All actions included in the list on page 46 require a public notice.

5. **Comment:** **P.50, Sec. 8.3, para. 2, Explain the community relations plan referenced for Parcel A. Was DTSC involved, why is it separate from the site CRP? Does this refer to past activities? This reference is confusing.**

Response: The sentence has been changed to read "The Navy and the regulatory agencies signed the record of decision (ROD) for Parcel A on November 28, 1995."

6. **Comment:** **Appendix F, This is not a MAILING LIST, these organizations, businesses have addresses, please include. There are no private individuals listed here.**

Response: The mailing list included in the draft CRP has been replaced with an updated mailing list and includes addresses. However, pursuant to our telephone conversation, to protect the privacy of individual citizens, the mailing list does not include the names of private citizens.